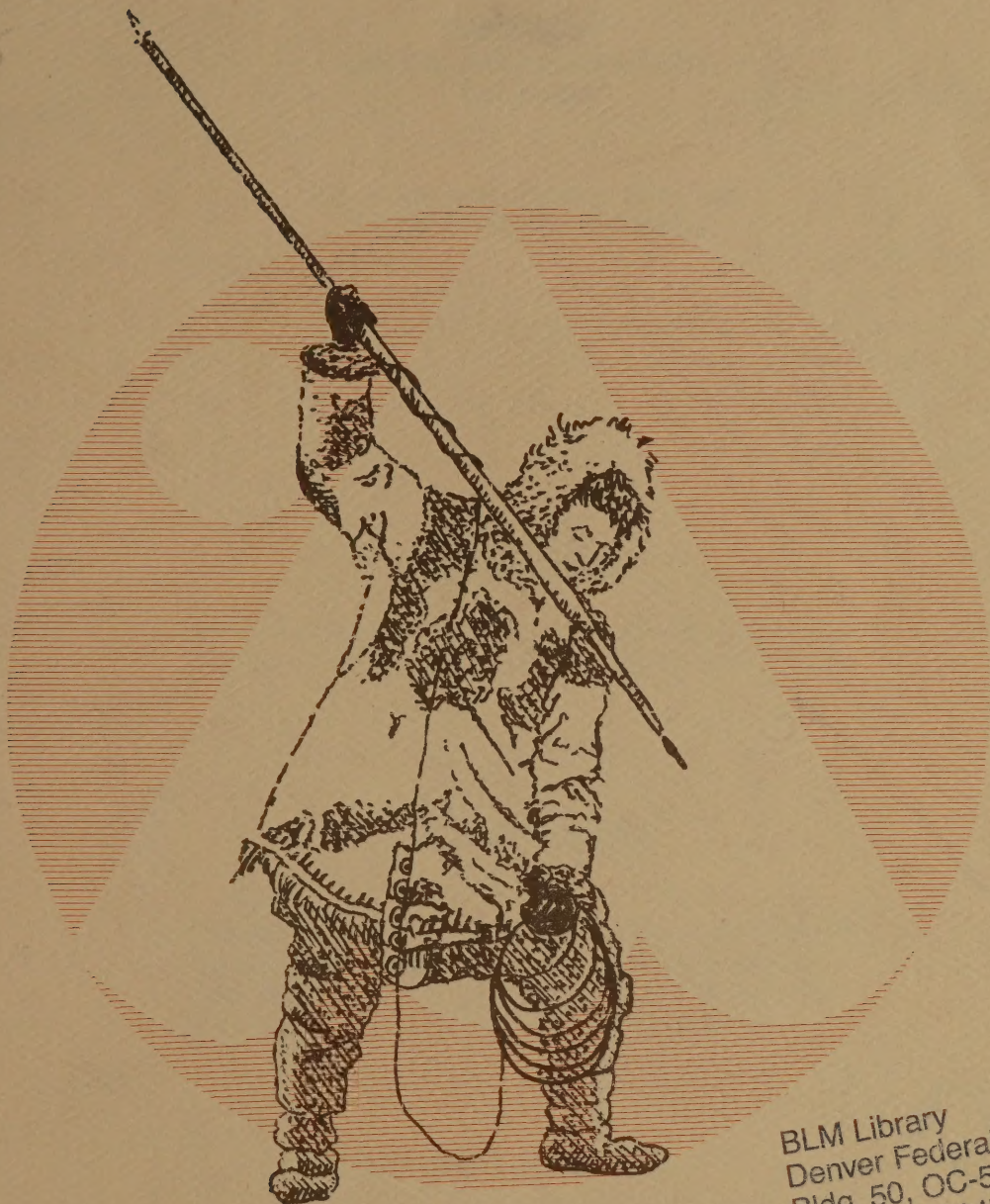


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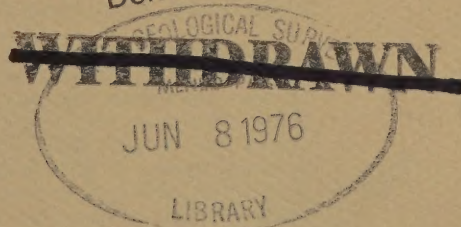


ALASKA'S LAND-1975

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA

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This classic pose of the Native hunter spearing a seal was adapted from a photograph made available from the historic "Lomen Family Collection" of photographs, University of Alaska Archives, Fairbanks, Alaska.

The three main elements of nature—air, land, and water—are represented by the sun-moon, mountain, and waves. Enveloping these elements are the basic symbols of civilization and nature, the triangle and the circle. The triangle, created by joining three straight lines, is indicative of man and his economic manner of building, dividing, and planning with straight lines. The circle is representative of nature, which in its abundant glory seldom uses straight lines.

Alaska, the land of the midnight sun, caribou, spruce and salmon. A land with three million lakes, 33,000 miles of saltwater shoreline, and 586,400 square miles of land. A land of sun-moon, mountain, and waves.

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Federal-State
Land Use Planning Commission
For Alaska

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Introduction

COMMISSION MANDATE, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, AND GENERAL WORK PROGRAM

The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska was created by Act of Congress in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (P.L. 92-203, 85 Stat. 688), and by Act of the State Legislature of the State of Alaska, July 6, 1972 (A.S. 41.40.010). The Commission is mandated to undertake a process of land use planning insuring orderly and planned economic development compatible with environmental objectives and the social and economic well-being of the people of Alaska. The Commission also has direction to improve coordination and resolve conflicts between the major landowners of Alaska's lands—the Federal and State governments and Alaska Native corporations—and to make recommendations to the President and Congress and to the Governor and Legislature of Alaska for those changes in law, policy and program necessary to achieve coordinated and comprehensive land use planning and management of Alaska's lands.



MOUNTAIN TOPS,
HARDING ICEFIELD,
KENAI PENINSULA

The Commission is headed by David S. Jackman, State Co-Chairman, appointed by the Governor of Alaska early in December of 1974, and the Federal Co-Chairman, Burton W. Silcock, who is appointed by the President. Half of the remaining eight members are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and half are appointed by the Governor of Alaska. David S. Jackman has served as State Co-Chairman and Burton W. Silcock has served as Federal Co-Chairman during 1975. Federal members Joseph H. FitzGerald, Richard Cooley and Celia Hunter, and State member James J. Hurley, continued on the Commission with Phil Holdsworth and Charles Konigsberg replacing Charles Herbert and Max Brewer as State members. John Schaeffer was appointed in late 1974 as a replacement for Harry Carter who had resigned as State member. Vacancies exist in one Federal and one State Commission membership.

The Commission has the advice of a 15-member Advisory Committee chosen from persons representing commercial, industrial, recreational, and wilderness land users, environmental groups, Alaska Natives, and other citizens.

The Commission membership has been divided into six subcommittees which report to the full Commission. They are: State Land Policy; Federal Land Policy; Transportation; Management of Fish and Game Resources; Energy Resources; and Goals and Objectives. The two most active subcommittees during 1975 have been those assigned State Land Policy and Federal Land Policy.

A small staff of professional and clerical personnel, including economists, lawyers, land planners and resource specialists, supports the Commission. Staff assignments fall into three major divisions: Policy Development and Research; Technical Services Planning; and Communications and Administration. In addition, the Commission and staff are advised by Legal Counsel and by a Native Affairs Specialist. The Commission may also call on Federal and State agencies for specialized advice and assistance.

The Commission's Policy Development and Research program, under the direction of the Co-Chairmen, has been the focus of Commission activities during 1975. Three fields of study—socio-economic, natural systems, and land management systems analysis—are used as the basis for Commission recommendations and assistance to Native corporations and the general public. Research for the three areas of study is conducted through a combination of staff talents plus university and professional consultant's services, and interagency research.

The studies will identify the opportunities and constraints for human use and the environmental impacts of those uses in each of Alaska's major ecosystems and land forms. In addition, a statewide resources inventory which is a compilation of the most recent resource

data from all available sources, is maintained and updated on an ongoing basis. The long-range socioeconomic costs and benefits of major land uses are also evaluated. The Commission staff is also investigating major land management institutions and exploring alternative management arrangements.

The Technical Services Director has engaged in the planning of delivery systems for technical services and has been most active in instituting and furthering the work of various regional planning groups throughout the State which seek ways to coordinate the interests of major landowners. The staff has served as a clearinghouse for sources of expertise in resource management, and synthesizes and integrates materials provided through contracts with prequalified contractors. Administrative support for the Commission and involvement of the public in Commission deliberations are the primary responsibilities of the Communication and Administration staff.

During 1975, the Commission continued to develop and recommend policies on the major issues confronting Federal and State decision-makers with respect to the allocation and management of Alaska's lands and resources.

Commission Goals and Objectives

The primary goals of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission are to: (1) insure that the economic growth of Alaska is orderly and compatible with maintenance and enhancement of environmental values, and the economic and social well-being of the State's residents; and (2) plan for the wisest and best use of Alaska's lands.

The Commission's primary mandate under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and corresponding State Legislation is to: (1) seek ways to avoid conflicts among the State, the Federal government, and Alaska Natives over the selection, use, and management of lands; (2) improve coordination between the State and Federal governments; and (3) recommend changes in laws, policies, and programs affecting land use and management in Alaska.

The following chart identifies the primary needs addressed by the Commission and the related work program objectives.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

PUBLIC NEED

PROGRAM OBJECTIVE:

- Lands should be administered by various land management agencies to maximize public benefits.

- Make recommendations on State land selection, management and disposal policies, municipal land selection rights, budgetary requirements for State land planning needs, and implications of State fiscal policy on land use.

- Make recommendations to the Department of the Interior and to Congress on classification and management of national interest (d)(2) lands; and classification and management of other federally held public lands in Alaska, (d)(1).

- Coordination among land managers and owners is needed to prevent adverse actions to public and private interests, and to resolve conflicts among land-owners and users.

- Make recommendations on alternative regional planning processes, coordinating mechanisms for land use planning and management, and possible land ownership adjustments.

- Make recommendations on reservation of easements on Native corporation land selections that will assure the public of access rights.

- The public and policy-makers need information upon which to make wise land use decisions.

- Complete an environmental assessment of opportunities and constraints for human use and the environmental impacts of various uses in each of Alaska's major ecosystems and land forms; identify those areas where opportunities or constraints are exceptional, identify where major land use conflicts can be anticipated.

- Obtain and present findings on the socioeconomic costs and benefits of major land use proposals.

- Maintain and update, for public use, a statewide resources inventory including recent resource data from all available sources.

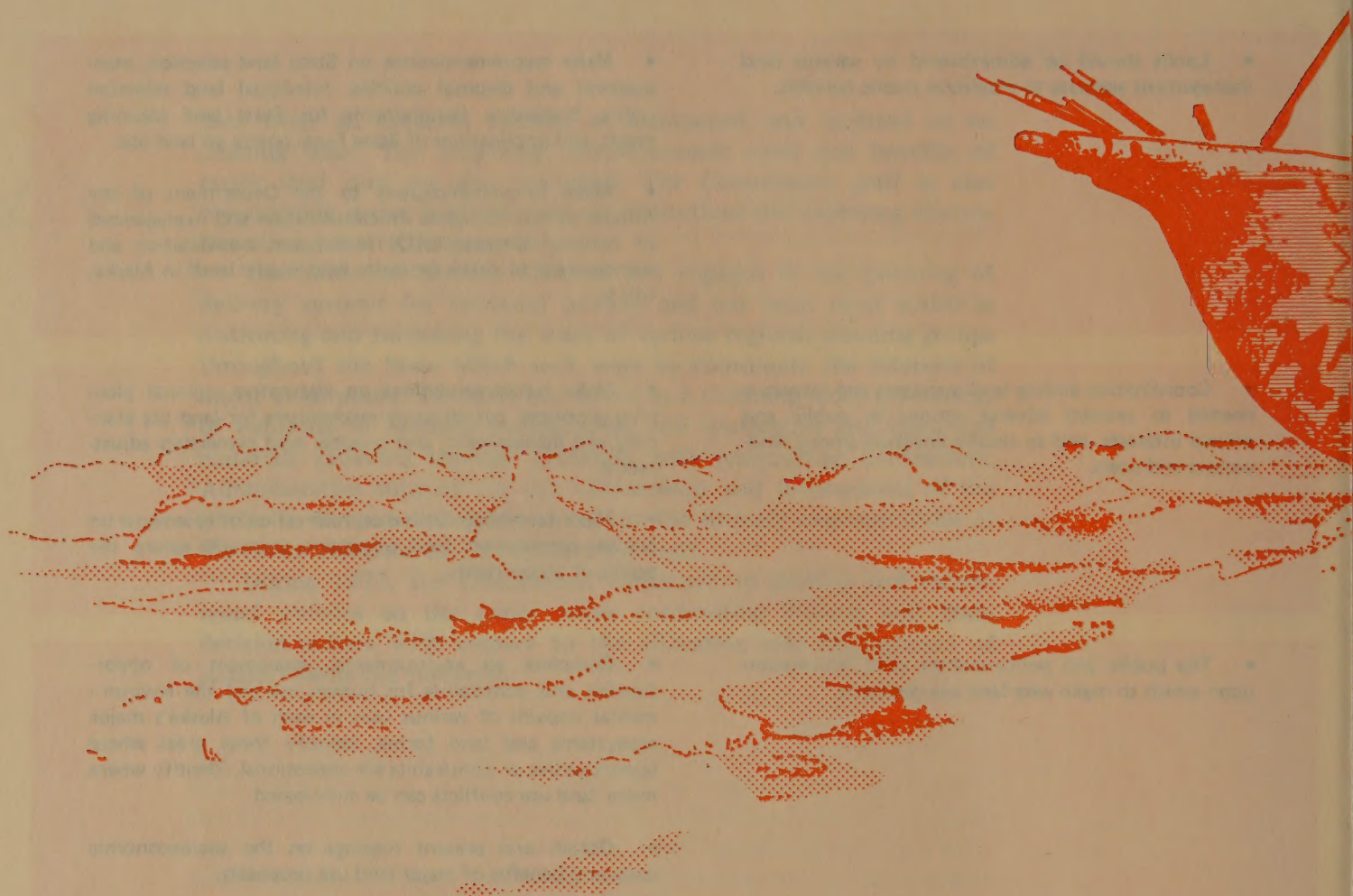
- Disseminate information to land users, managers, and owners, including Native corporations, government, industry, and community groups on Alaska's natural resources and characteristics, and on land status and ownership.

- Complete recommendations to State and Federal governments on research needs and on alternative storage, retrieval, and updating systems for resource data that will best serve public needs.

- Assist Alaska Natives in selecting and managing their land, in identifying and evaluating resources, and in establishing constructive relationships with adjacent land managers and owners.

- Respond to requests from Native corporations to clarify laws and regulations and suggest resolutions to problems arising in the implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Respond to requests from Native corporations for information and advice on land selection, management, and resource development.



Work Products and Activities

• This activity is designed to help students understand the importance of setting goals and objectives for their work. It involves identifying the purpose of the work, determining the specific tasks to be completed, and establishing a timeline for completion.

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ESKIMO HUNTING PARTY*

STATE LAND POLICY

Review of Past Policies and Practices

The Commission's mandate regarding State land is both extensive and specific. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act assigns the Commission responsibilities for planning the use and disposal of State lands which are similar to Commission responsibilities for Federal land planning. In addition, Section 17(a)(7)(B) gives the Commission the specific task of making recommendations regarding State land selections.

To provide itself with a basis for recommendations about future State land policy, the Commission conducted a study of the State's land program and prepared an analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of past practices affecting State lands. Completion of this study involved an extensive series of staff interviews with Division of Lands personnel, as well as study and analysis of relevant statutes, regulations, written policy, and statistical material. Commission staff also contacted personnel from the various boroughs within which State lands have been sold and obtained data about the current status and usage of lands disposed of by the State.

The results of this study were reported to the Commission and published as the Commission document "Agenda for State Lands."

- **Selection**

The study reported that Alaska's major statehood land grant of 102,055,000 acres differs from Federal land grants to other states, both in its magnitude and its method of allocation. By granting the State the right to select its entitlement at large from the vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public domain, the Federal government gave the State a powerful tool for planning and shaping its own future. By April 1975, the State had selected 69,088,000 acres, leaving a remaining entitlement of approximately 35,362,000 acres to be selected by 1983.

State selection policy has generally focused on the acquisition of lands with potential for human use.

In making land selections during the first few years of its existence, the Division of Lands attempted to give full weight to the benefits which would accrue to the State by leaving the land in Federal ownership. In contrast, selection policy in latter years has tended to assume that the benefits of State control outweigh benefits which the State would receive through Federal ownership. The withdrawal of all the remaining Federal public domain in Alaska in March 1974 has temporarily halted the State selection program. The Federal land grant to Alaska was for "vacant, unappropriated and unreserved" Federal lands, and there are currently no lands in this status. Despite the withdrawal of all remaining Federal lands, the State could proceed to identify future selections as provided under Section 17(d)(2)(E) of the Settlement Act permitting the Federal government could change withdrawal orders accordingly to enable State selection.

- **Classification**

The statutes and regulations governing land planning and classification by the Division of Lands are unclear about the nature and purpose of State land planning and classification and about the interrelation of these two functions. The administrative structure established in the early years of the Division's existence omitted comprehensive land planning, except as a subsidiary function of the section handling classification and appraisals.

The Division has tended to classify land for disposal according to the "highest and best use" which will maximize real estate value, rather than to classify according to other land use planning concepts.

The study reported that classification decisions have generally been made without the benefit of public input. Until recently, when major State land classification and disposal actions were referred to the State Clearinghouse, there has been little opportunity for State, Federal, and public comment on State land classification and disposal proposals.

- **Disposal**

To avoid some of the undesirable effects which Alaska experienced under the Federal homesteading system, the State's land disposal system is based primarily on lease or purchase of lands rather than acquisition through development or occupancy of land as under homesteading.

Though Alaska's initial land disposal legislation was designed to give all parties an equal opportunity to acquire State lands, subsequent legislation has given some groups of people preference rights and special advantages in State land acquisition.

The municipal land grant legislation may have resulted in an inequitable distribution of land to the municipalities, municipal disposal of lands primarily for revenue purposes, and a scattered and dispersed pattern of land ownership and development.

By far the strongest source of demand for acquisition of State land, as reported in the study, has been from purchasers seeking land for investment purposes, either to hold speculatively or to subdivide and resell.

The form in which the Division offers land at public auctions, primarily whether it is subdivided into individually sized lots with access or sold in large tracts, has a selective influence on the purchasers of State land. Individuals seeking land for personal use seldom are able to afford large tracts. Land offered in large tract form is generally purchased by investors or speculators.

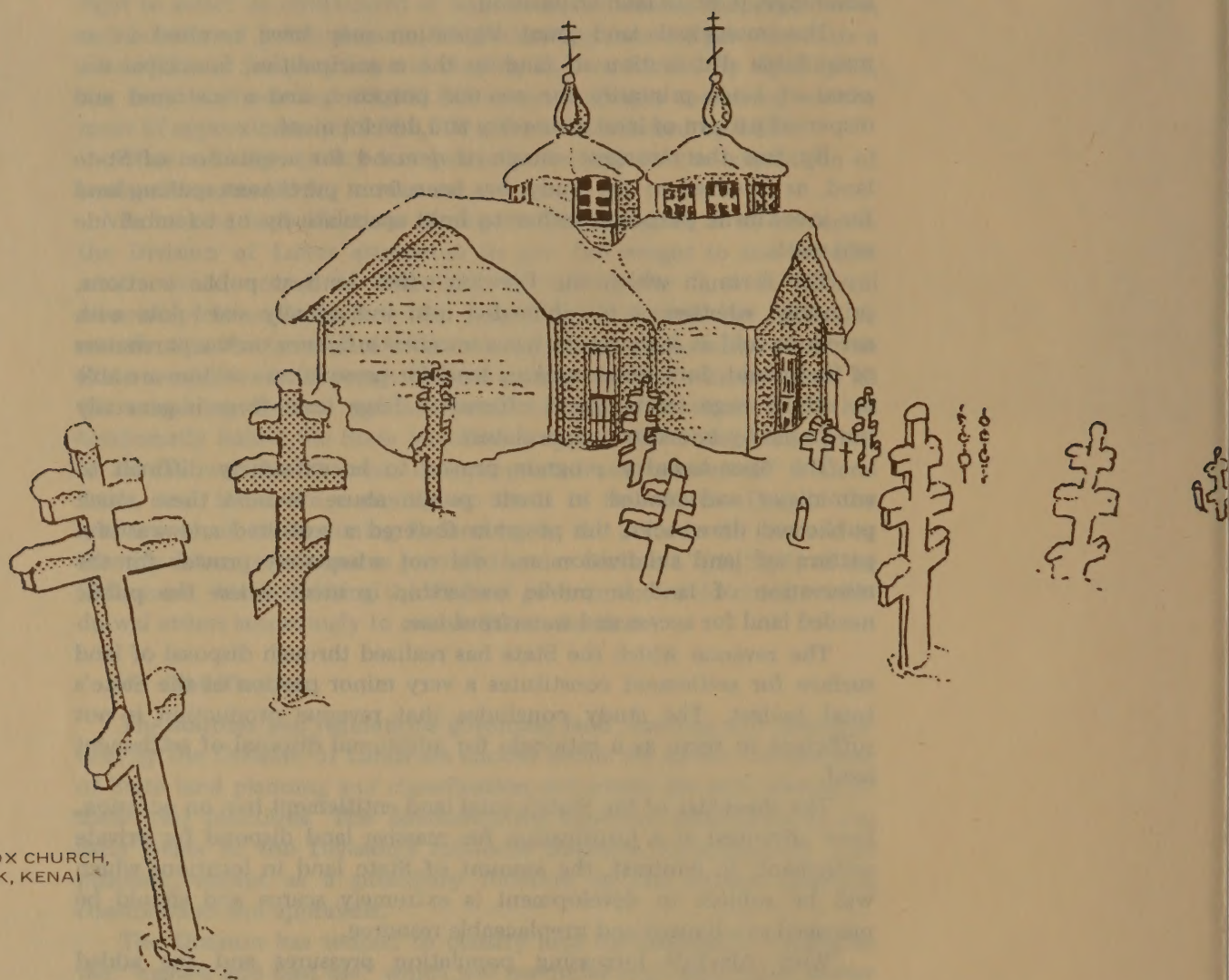
The open-to-entry program proved to be extremely difficult to administer and tended to invite public abuse. Besides these much publicized drawbacks, the program fostered a scattered and wasteful pattern of land subdivision and did not adequately provide for the reservation of land in public ownership in areas where the public needed land for access and waterfront use.

The revenue which the State has realized through disposal of land surface for settlement constitutes a very minor portion of the State's total budget. The study concludes that revenue production is not sufficient to serve as a rationale for additional disposal of settlement land.

The sheer size of the State's total land entitlement has, on occasion, been advanced as a justification for massive land disposal for private settlement. In contrast, the amount of State land in locations which will be subject to development is extremely scarce and should be managed as a limited and irreplaceable resource.

With Alaska's increasing population pressures and the added amount of land in State ownership, the Division of Land's management responsibilities have expanded rapidly in recent years. It is the Commission's finding that the Division's staff and budget have not kept pace with the growing burden of land management responsibilities assigned to it.

The Commission plans to further develop its studies of State land policy in the future, particularly in the areas of land disposal methods, land classification systems, and municipal selection of State lands. A similar study of the Alaska Division of Parks has been initiated, and it is expected that this study will provide a basis for a series of recommendations regarding the State park system.



ORTHODOX CHURCH,
NINILCHIK, KENAI

State Land Policy Recommendations

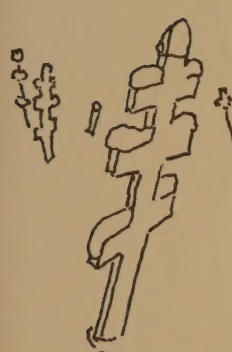
The Commission's State Land Policy Subcommittee studied and reviewed the staff report on the State's Land Division and developed a set of tentative recommendations on State land policy. These recommendations were presented to the Commission during its July 1975 meeting, and after revision, they were transmitted to the Governor and the State Legislature. Work is currently in process to provide a basis for Commission recommendations on State land disposal policy, State land classification, the State's role in zoning and regulating private property, and municipal selection rights.

To provide a framework for continuing policy analysis and land use planning assistance to the State, the Commission, as of the end of the year, had made the following recommendations:

1. The State's land classification system should be revised to provide a better framework for managing State lands for a broader range of public purposes. In the past the emphasis in the classification process has been on disposing of lands into private ownership and on producing revenue. While there are acceptable policy goals, they should not dominate other important public land purposes.

Such a revised classification system should include the following elements:

- a. State land classifications should be based on an areawide comprehensive planning process which includes procedures for informing the public and for receiving public comment through public hearings and other methods. Such procedures should require public notice of all proposed classification or reclassification decisions. Public hearings should be required on all classification decisions having a significant impact upon land use within an area or region. Public comment should be invited at a time and in a manner that will allow citizen recommendations to receive full consideration in public land decisions.
- b. Classification categories, as well as the process used in classifying lands, should be established to encourage stability and continuity in basic land policy, while preserving adequate responsiveness to public opinion. Ample public involvement in the review of the planning policy that provides the basis for land classification should help accomplish this objective.
- c. Classification categories should provide an adequate basis for sound land management by clearly indicating permitted, prohibited, and compatible land uses. The appropriate level of generality or detail in land classifications will vary with the intensity of use and should also depend upon the planning objectives for specific areas and regions.
- d. The classification system should clearly distinguish between the purposes of public land classification and the governmental function of regulating private land use where necessary through local zoning ordinances or other appropriate controls.
- e. The land classification system should also be designed to facilitate voluntary cooperative land management agreements between State, Federal, local government, and private land-owners as an important means for achieving land use goals.



2. State land decisions should proceed from the best possible knowledge of land resources and their interrelationships. Toward this end, a method for refining and updating the resource inventory compiled by the Commission to yield more detailed information about specific State land areas will be required. To assist in reaching this goal, the Commission has recently undertaken a more detailed study of Alaska's land resources, including an analysis of alternative methods for maintaining and expanding the utility of the basic resource inventory.
3. Classifications of State land for disposal into private ownership should be consistent with State and local planning goals and should be made only after careful evaluation of the long-range costs and benefits of such actions. The relative advantages and disadvantages of alternative ways of making land available for private use, including fee simple ownership, leasing, and use permits, should be carefully considered. To assist the State in developing a new policy on land disposal, the Commission is undertaking a comparative and analytical study of alternative land disposal policies.
4. Under present Federal public land orders, there are no Federal lands presently available for State selection. The State and the Commission should work jointly for the establishment of regulations and procedures by the Department of the Interior that will allow State selections to proceed in a timely way.
5. With approximately 34 million acres left to select, the State should consider the advantages of waiting until the lines of Native land ownership become clear, and until Congress acts on the national interest land proposals, before making its remaining selections. During this time the State should carefully examine the resource values of lands already chosen and develop a balanced land selection policy to guide future choices.
6. The vast amount of land under State management, the growing demand for the use of such land, the need to complete the land selection process authorized in the Statehood Act, and other factors will place an ever increasing burden on the land planning and management capabilities of the Department of Natural Resources in the years to come. In recognition of the Department's growing responsibilities, future State policy should take full cognizance of the budgetary, administrative, and other needs now being generated. To assist the Governor and the Legislature in considering future priorities, the Commission, pursuant to Section 17(a)(7)(G) of its

statutory mandate, will make recommendations relative to needed changes in the Department's programs and budget.

7. The subject of borough and city land selection rights and procedures warrants comprehensive review and reappraisal at this time. The present formula for land selections by local governments bears no reasonable relationship to their actual needs for land. Specific problems which should be considered include the inequitable distribution of benefits to local governments under this system; the pressures on local governments to dispose of land for revenue production; and the relation between State land classification and management and local government selection rights. To initiate this review, the Commission suggests and offers to assist with a working conference on local government land selection policy.
8. It is essential that some workable interim system for regulating private land use in the unorganized borough be developed. It seems desirable that such a function be developed along regional lines in order to adequately represent the local people who will be most directly affected by the regulation. Consideration might also be given to an approach that would allow interim regulatory authority to be assumed by borough governments as they become established.
9. Appropriate amendments to State law should be considered that would broaden the authority for exchange of State land for Federal or private land. Many opportunities for exchanges advantageous to State interest could be thwarted by the rigid application of equal value requirements and the land appraisal approach to such exchanges. Given ample procedural protections, including public scrutiny of any proposed transaction, there should be a provision for waiving strict equal value requirements when a proposed exchange is justified on other grounds such as more efficient land management or the unique public values of certain lands that are not reflected in market values.
10. In many areas of Alaska, State land holdings are or will be interspersed with land owned by the Federal government, by Native corporations or by local governments. In such areas, sound planning for land use under any one separate ownership cannot proceed in isolation from land planning by other major owners. Under these circumstances it is essential that the State encourage the development of a system of voluntary cooperative land use planning and management with other major landowners.

State Legislative Testimony

• Coastal Zone Management

On March 26, State Co-Chairman, David S. Jackman, appeared before the Senate Resources Committee of the Alaska Legislature and presented formal Commission testimony on pending coastal zone legislation. The testimony addressed specific aspects of Senate Bills 175 and 242, and suggested a new approach to coastal zone legislation.

In his testimony, Co-Chairman Jackman stated that:

1. Final coastal zone legislation must protect the State and national significance of the coastal zone and provide for maximum regional representation.
2. The Coastal Zone Planning Council, proposed by the legislation, should be an institution of the executive branch with the public sector well represented among its membership.
3. The coastal zone plan should clearly delineate the various regions of the coastal zone by including information from all landowners within the coastal zone. The plan must contain specific guidelines and regulations to be used in adjudicating the merits of individual development proposals based on environmental as well as financial considerations.
4. Hearings on the initial plan should be held in enough locations to allow for easy access by every interested person.
5. The unique regional differences of the State should be recognized and protected, and their specific needs adequately addressed. A regulatory commission for each region of the State, responsible to the Coastal Zone Planning Council, should be created to establish regulations to reflect individual regional differences.
6. To the maximum extent possible, the State should conform to plans promulgated by local governments.

• State Responsibilities Under Section 14(c)(3)

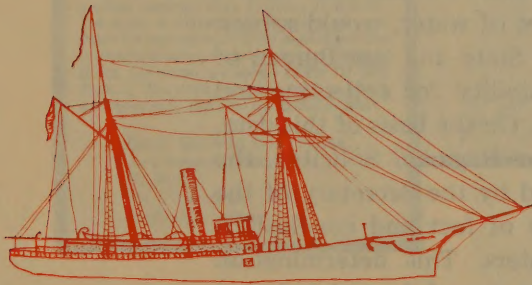
Section 14(c)(3) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act requires village corporations to convey not less than 1,280 acres (the surface estate only) "to any municipal corporation in the Native village or to the State in trust for any municipal corporation established in the Native village in the future..." To implement the State's trust responsibilities pursuant to this subsection, bills were introduced in the State Legislature during the 1975 session. At the request of Senator John Sackett of Galena, who was a sponsor of one of the bills, State Co-Chairman David Jackman submitted detailed written testimony.

Mr. Jackman recommended that:

1. In order to provide guidance to administrators, the bill should include a statement setting forth legislative objectives.

2. The bill should require consultation between the appropriate village corporation and the State Department of Community and Regional Affairs prior to a village decision respecting what lands should be conveyed to the State pursuant to Section 14(c)(3).
3. The bill should not expressly exclude from possible conveyance lands suitable for private dwellings and commercial activities.
4. The village should be given veto authority over decisions contemplated by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs and such authority should apply not only to "conveyances," but to "(a)ny sale, lease, permit, easement, or other transaction disposing of an interest in land or creating a right of use in land"
5. The State Co-Chairman suggested a number of entities which he felt could properly exercise a veto in behalf of the village and recommended a priority for determining which entity should be chosen.
6. Mr. Jackman suggested a definition of "municipal corporation" to resolve certain ambiguities which existed in the proposed legislation and in the Settlement Act itself.

Legislation implementing the State's trust responsibilities under Section 14(c)(3) was enacted during the 1975 legislative session, and many of the substantive and technical amendments suggested by the State Co-Chairman were included in the final bill.



THE R. E. "CORWIN"*

• Determination of Navigable Waters

Under the Submerged Lands Act, the title to lands located under navigable waters passed to the State of Alaska at the time of statehood. For many years, determinations respecting the navigability of waters proceeded slowly and on a piecemeal basis. Passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has greatly accelerated the need for determining the navigability of inland waters. Because submerged lands underneath waters cannot be selected by Native corporations, such acreage is not counted against their land entitlements.

While the question of which waters are navigable must ultimately be determined by the Federal courts in the event of a dispute, the process of gathering information can occur on a cooperative basis to a great extent, and the various legal doctrines can be examined jointly to determine where disputes exist. With this in mind, the Commission in August contacted Federal and State officials for the purpose of stimulating necessary legal research and analysis. It was hoped that this analysis would lead to the publication of standards which could be applied to the consideration of specific waterways. The Solicitor's office of the U. S. Department of the Interior is in the process of promulgating generalized guidelines. Similarly, the State of Alaska has conducted much of the research necessary to arrive at conclusions respecting a number of the legal questions involved.

The second principal Commission effort in 1975, with respect to the determination of navigable waters, involved the development and recommendation of a procedure for gathering data on the navigability of particular waterways. Under this proposed procedure, the Bureau of Land Management would solicit information from government agencies, Native corporations, and others regarding the hydrological and physical characteristics of waterways and water bodies within areas selected by Native corporations and relative to the travel, trade, and commerce which has previously occurred on these waters. If the navigability of a particular waterway or water body becomes an issue, the State Director of the Bureau of Land Management would convene a meeting of representatives of the State of Alaska, affected village and regional corporations, and any other agencies or groups which are likely to possess factual data bearing upon this question.

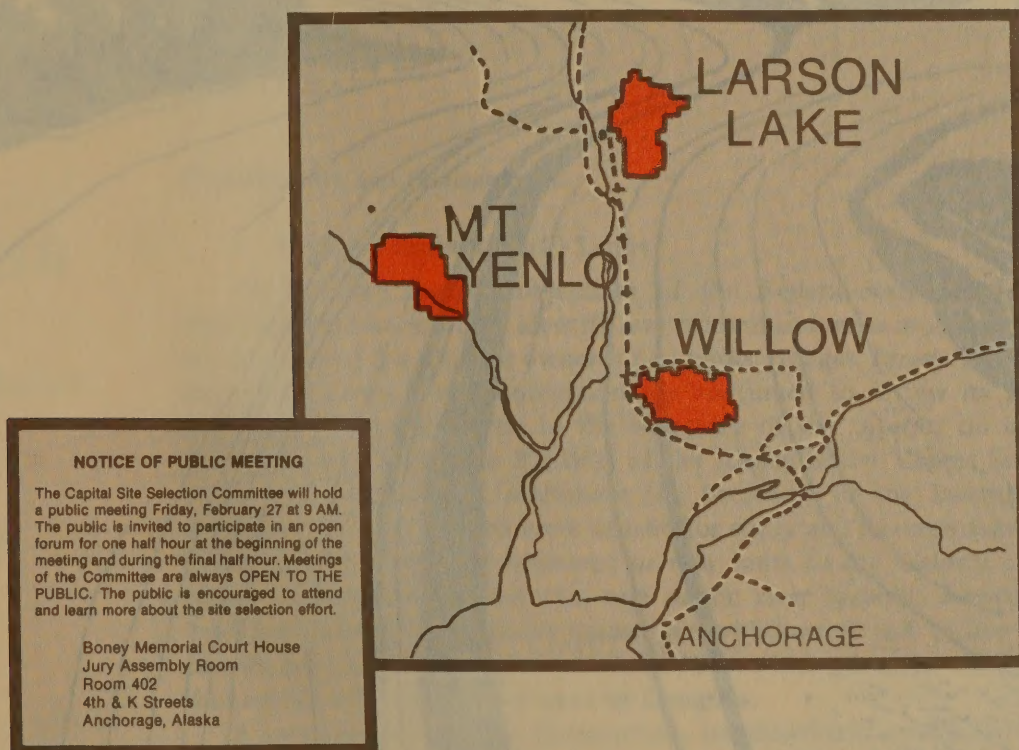
At the meeting, participating parties, without waiving their claims respecting the navigability of particular bodies of water, would submit the data which they possess. Generally, the State and the Bureau of Land Management would share the responsibility for collecting and presenting historical and physical information. On the basis of this data, and after consultation with the Office of the Regional Solicitor, the State Director, pursuant to authority granted by the Secretary of the Interior, would then make specific findings of fact and conclusions respecting the navigability of disputed waters. This determination would be based solely on the administrative record formulated as a result of the information gathering meetings. Final administrative review would take place by an Interior Department board which has jurisdiction to consider navigability questions.

As yet, few navigability determinations respecting waters located within Native selections have been made, and the procedures for making such determinations have tended to be less formal than those described above. As the number of navigability questions increases, it is hoped that a consultative mechanism similar to the one discussed here will be utilized in order to avoid needless conflict and duplication of effort.

Alaska Capital Site Relocation Committee

On August 27, 1974, the citizens of Alaska approved an Initiative to relocate the capital of the State from Juneau to western Alaska. To select a site for the new capital, the Governor, as required by the Initiative, appointed a nine-member Capital Site Selection Committee with the objective of selecting two or three possible capital sites of 100 square miles each for voter selection on November 2, 1976.

At the request of the Selection Committee, the Co-Chairmen and staff of the Commission provided administrative and management assistance to the Committee and its Director in establishing the Committee office. Several Commission staff members also served on the Committee's Scientific Advisory Committee.



The Commission's statewide "Natural Resources Inventory" and accompanying maps were provided and explained to the Selection Committee and their consultants. The Committee used the Commission's Series "E" and 1:250,000 resource inventory maps and data in their evaluation of potential sites. In addition, regional maps at the 1:1,000,000 scale were prepared for the Southcentral/Fairbanks area.

By the end of 1975 the Selection Committee was in the process of preparing its final report, and had selected several sites for a possible relocation of the State Capital.



Federal Land Policy



NABESNA GLACIER AND
16,390 MT. BLACKBURN,
WRANGELL MOUNTAINS

Classification and Management

- National Interest (d)(2) Lands

One of the specific objectives of the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission is to identify and recommend areas in Alaska that are best suited for Federal ownership as parks, refuges, forests and wild and scenic rivers. The Commission has continued to review its 1973 land use recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior on lands withdrawn under Section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. This section authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres of land for study and recommendation to Congress for possible additions or new units to the national park, forest, wildlife refuge and wild and scenic river systems. Known as "national interest" or (d)(2) lands, the withdrawals will retain this classification through December 17, 1978 at which time the classification terminates unless acted upon by Congress.

A subcommittee of the Commission, instituted in January 1975 to review the "national interest (d)(2) lands," worked throughout the year with meetings in March, August, and September. At the October 25 meeting of the Commission a tentative position on the management of the Section 17(d)(2) lands was presented to the full Commission and adopted by it.

The tentative position provides for certain additions to National Park, Refuge, Forest, and Wild and Scenic Rivers systems and proposes a new management concept and system of national land reserves for many of the remaining Federal public lands in the State. Further evaluation and detailed development of this tentative position is planned during 1976 as further studies, public input, or analysis of other national interest lands bills provide additional thoughts and information.

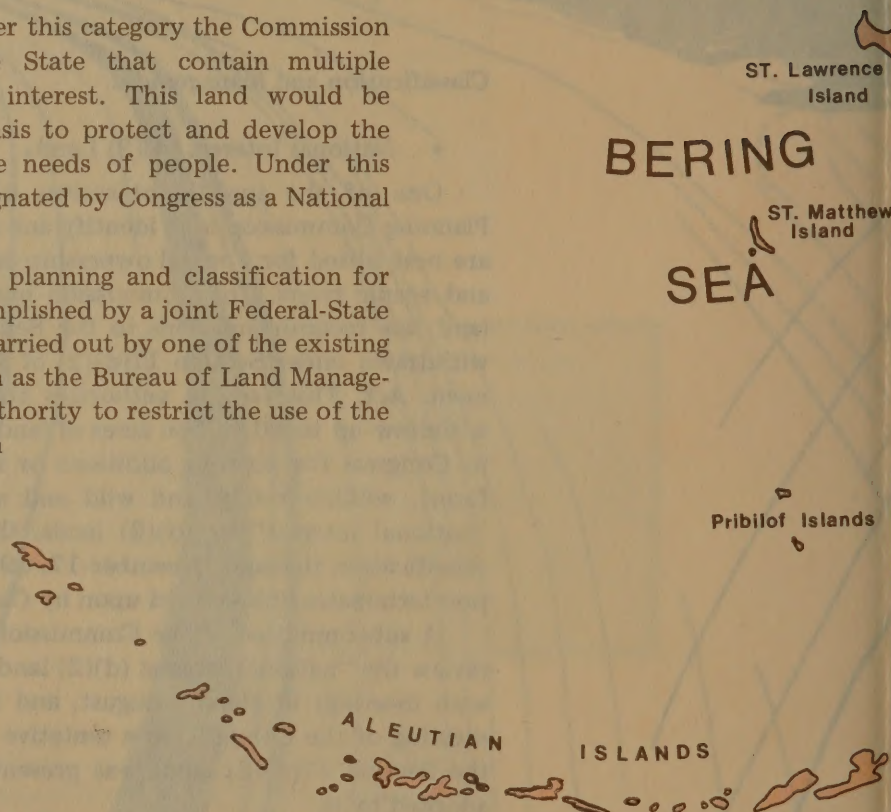
The Commission's tentative recommendations fall into several basic groups. They are:

- Additions to the present Federal management systems. These are logical additions to the present land management systems—Parks, Forests, Wildlife Refuges, and Wild and Scenic Rivers. These areas are of particular importance for various values such as scenery, wilderness, wildlife, recreation, historical, archaeological, and for their unique features. The lands are of national significance and should be added to the present Federal land management systems on the basis of their primary values.

- New Management System. Under this category the Commission recognized large areas of the State that contain multiple resource values of particular interest. This land would be managed on a multipurpose basis to protect and develop the various resource values for the needs of people. Under this system, the lands would be designated by Congress as a National Land Reserve.

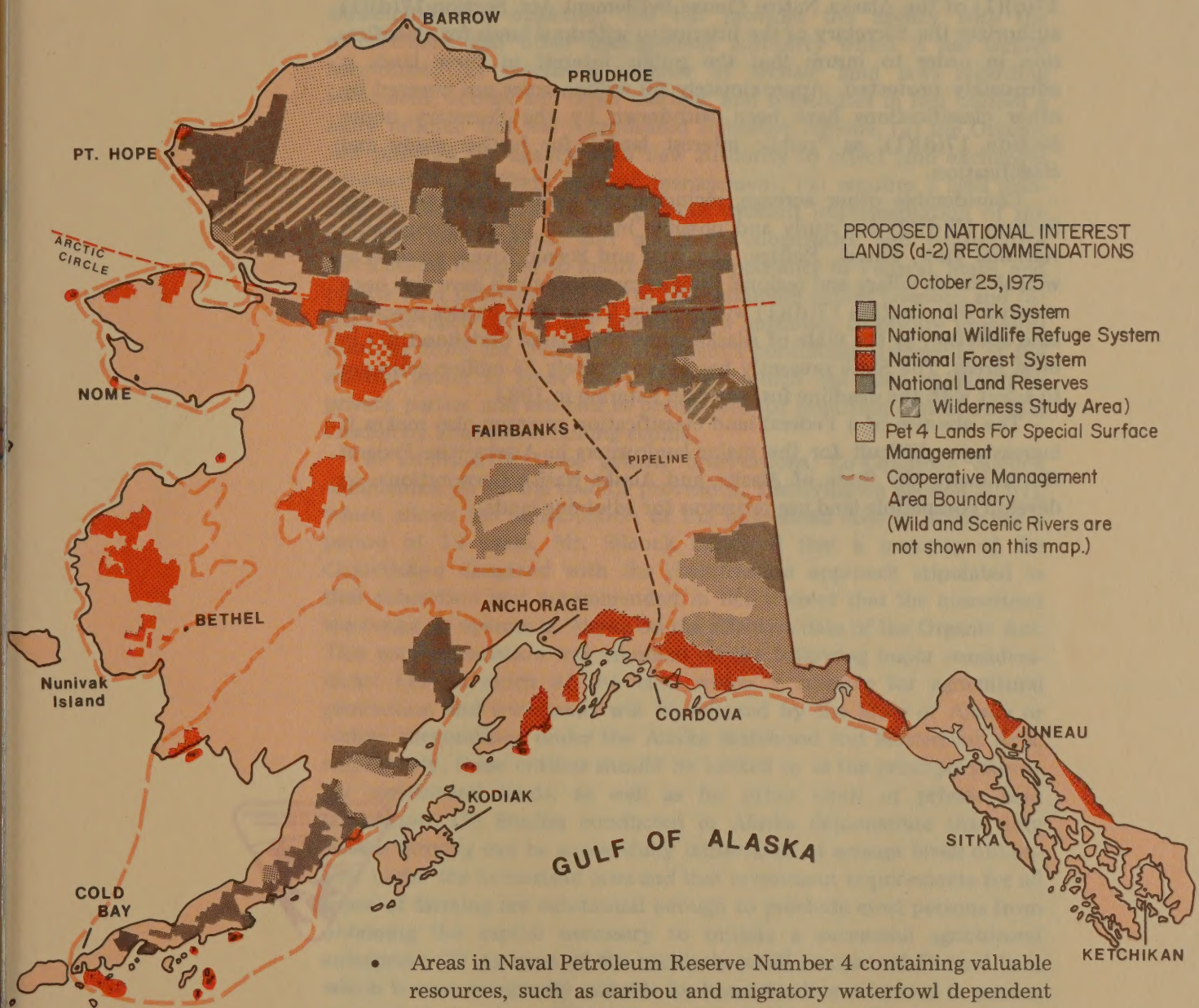
The Commission proposes that planning and classification for use of the land would be accomplished by a joint Federal-State effort. Management would be carried out by one of the existing land management agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management, with full management authority to restrict the use of the land to those purposes for which it has been classified.

- Broad cooperative planning and management areas. These cooperative planning and management areas contain resources, such as migratory caribou herds or anadromous fisheries, which cannot be confined within one land ownership. Cooperative planning and management by all owners would be important to properly maintain these common resources. Further consideration of this concept suggests the need for development of a cooperative planning process which would encompass all areas of the State in order to properly manage land units and their resources or uses in relation to one another.



PACIFIC

ARCTIC OCEAN



- Areas in Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 4 containing valuable resources, such as caribou and migratory waterfowl dependent on proper surface management, were identified. Since these resources are not confined to Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 4, the Subcommittee felt that an agency with expertise in management of these common resources should be a part of the surface management program of the reserve. Areas of extreme importance to the propagation and management of the caribou herd and migratory waterfowl were identified to receive special surface management by the Fish and Wildlife Service in coordination with the Navy.

CEAN

- **Public Interest (d)(1) Lands**

The Department of the Interior was requested by the Commission to establish draft regulations and procedures to implement Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Section 17(d)(1) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw lands for classification in order to insure that the public interest in these lands is adequately protected. Approximately 60 million acres not covered by other classifications have been withdrawn by the Secretary under Section 17(d)(1), as "public interest lands" for further study and classification.

Considerable other acreage, including the lands withdrawn under Section 17(d)(2) for study and possible inclusion by the Congress in National Park, Forest, Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers systems as well as Native village and regional deficiency withdrawals have also been covered with Section 17(d)(1) withdrawals. These withdrawals preclude land selection by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act in most areas. The State presently has approximately 35 million acres yet to select with the deadline for selection expiring in 1984.

The absence of a Federal land classification program also makes it increasingly difficult for the major landowners in Alaska—the Federal Government, the State of Alaska, and Alaska Native Corporations—to develop compatible land use programs for adjoining lands.



Organic Act for the Bureau of Land Management

On May 15, 1975, Federal Co-Chairman Burton W. Silcock delivered testimony before the U. S. Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs regarding S. 507 the "National Resource Lands Management Act." Summarizing the position of the Commission, Mr. Silcock stated:

"The Commission believes that S. 507 is a well-conceived and well-drafted piece of legislation. Accordingly, with the exception of the few items referred to below, we strongly support this measure and believe that it should be enacted as soon as possible."

The following considerations, among others, were cited as support for the Commission's position. Senate Bill 507: (1) changes the general orientation of the agency from land disposal to land management. To accomplish this objective, the bill provides the agency with the enforcement and other management authority which it has lacked heretofore; (2) repeals a number of archaic land laws regarding settlement, access, and other matters, and substitutes in lieu thereof a more rational and less complicated legislative scheme; (3) the Organic Act provides the agency with new authority to effect land exchanges necessary to facilitate prudent management; (4) requires a land planning process designed to bring about prudent implementation of the multiple use concept, and mandates cooperative and consultative mechanisms designed to insure the compatibility of Federal, State, and private land planning and use to the maximum extent possible; and (5) gives the Secretary of the Interior new authority to resolve problems resulting from the Federal government's continuing ownership of the mineral estate in lands the surface of which has been conveyed to private parties and establishes procedures for removing clouds on title created by abandoned mining claims.

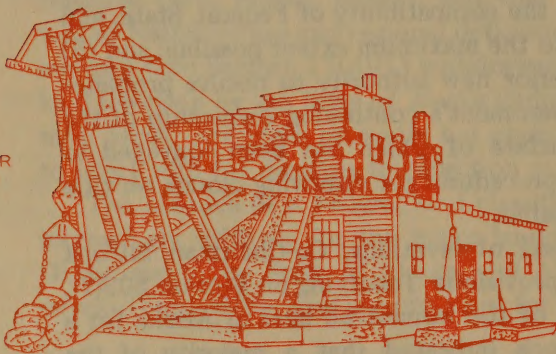
In addition to these general observations, Co-Chairman Silcock commented on several specific provisions. Testifying on Section 503(f), which allows the continuation of the homestead laws in Alaska for a period of 10 years, Mr. Silcock indicated that a majority of the Commission disagreed with the classification approach stipulated in that subsection and recommended in lieu thereof that the homestead laws cease to operate in Alaska on the effective date of the Organic Act. This recommendation was premised on the following major considerations: (1) As much of the land which is suitable for agricultural production and settlement will be selected by the State of Alaska or Native corporations under the Alaska Statehood and Settlement Acts, respectively, these entities should be looked to as the principal sources for agricultural lands, as well as for other kinds of private land acquisition; (2) Studies conducted in Alaska demonstrate that only potato farming can be successfully undertaken at acreage levels obtainable under the homestead laws and that investment requirements for all types of farming are substantial enough to preclude most persons from obtaining the capital necessary to initiate a successful agricultural enterprise; (3) As most of the relatively small amount of Federal land which is even marginally suitable for homesteading is located in remote areas of Alaska, the public costs associated with providing access, police protection, and other needed services would far outweigh the benefits to be derived; and (4) Previous experience in Alaska indicates that homestead laws often do not work very well because of harsh climate, poor soils, light precipitation, and other restrictions.

While expressing the best course of action would be to repeal the homestead laws immediately, the Commission also indicated its belief that the enactment of Section 503(f) in its present form would not significantly impair the public interest if the Bureau of Land Management prudently exercises its authority to classify lands as suitable for homesteading.

Proposed Reforms of Federal Mining Laws

On December 10, 1973 the Commission convened a seminar to consider the need for revisions in the Federal laws governing hardrock mineral exploration and development. The seminar was attended by prospectors and miners, economists, land use planners, environmentalists, government land managers, attorneys, and other persons from Alaska and the contiguous 48 states. During the seminar, participants addressed a number of specific questions regarding the operation of the Federal mining laws and considered a policy paper prepared by the Commission Counsel. During the last day, the participants agreed on a number of general principles regarding needed changes in the mining laws.

SOLOMON RIVER
GOLD DREDGE*



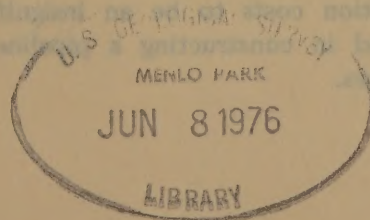
On the basis of this seminar, further discussions with some of the participants and with others familiar with the Federal mining laws, and an analysis of existing law and relevant studies, the Commission Counsel prepared the first draft of a comprehensive revision of the Federal mining laws, and an analysis of existing law and relevant studies, the Commission Counsel prepared the first draft of a comprehensive revision of the Federal mining laws. As requested by the Commission, and in accordance with certain general principles set forth during the seminar, the bill proposed a permit and lease approach for the development of hardrock minerals located on the Federal public domain. The draft was then submitted to three previous seminar participants for review. The reviewers were chosen on the basis of their knowledge of the Federal mining laws. On the basis of this critique, and the comments of the Co-Chairmen, the Commission Counsel prepared a second draft which will soon be circulated to the Co-Chairmen and the three previous reviewers for their final comments. After any further changes are made, the draft will be circulated to other knowledgeable persons for their review.

When this process is completed, the bill will be presented formally to the Commission. It is expected that the Commission will consider the bill, together with alternative formulations of various provisions and the comments which have been solicited, and will then agree upon a final proposal for recommendation to the U. S. Senate and House of

Representatives. The proposal will probably be incorporated as one element of the Commission's recommendations respecting the lands currently withdrawn under Section 17(d)(2) of the Settlement Act. Specifically, the permit and lease system established in the draft bill would be recommended for use in those portions of the (d)(2) lands where hardrock prospecting and mining is to be permitted. It is also possible that the Commission will utilize the proposal as the basis for recommending a comprehensive reform of the Federal mining laws or the reform of such laws as they relate to all Federal lands in Alaska.

In its present form, the draft bill contains the following principal sections:

1. Statement of legislative purpose, specific findings regarding the existing mining laws, and compilation of definitions.
2. Specific provisions regarding the permit, approval of the permit, entry procedures, adverse claims, the exploration plan, annual labor, the lease, approval of the lease, survey of the lease area, the plan of development, annual rental on leases, royalties, environmental protection and reclamation, reclamation bonds, the establishment of a reclamation fund, public access, annual filing of certain data, state and local taxation, assignments, right to water, associated or related minerals, surrender, cancellation, termination, penalties, unlawful trusts, and lands subject to a prior permit or lease.
3. Bureau of Land Management records, documents which must be filed, the maintenance of records, filing fees, and opening of records to public scrutiny.
4. Recordation of existing claims and millsites, and patenting or termination of validity of such interests.
5. Protection of the interests of surface owners of land the mineral rights in which are retained in Federal ownership, and conveyance of reserved Federal mineral interests in certain circumstances.
6. Opening and closing of lands, periodic review of lands which are open and closed to mining, regulation of access, lease of additional lands needed for development, land exchanges, application of the National Environmental Policy Act, and public participation.
7. Repeal of existing laws, common varieties, mining on power site withdrawals, surface management, the Multiple Mineral Development Act; other Federal laws, and preemption of state statutes.
8. Revenue sharing with the states, enforcement of rights, application of the Administration Procedure Act, and promulgation of regulations.



Utility and Transportation Corridors

In correspondence to the Secretary of the Interior dated April 7, 1975, the Commission presented its recommendations regarding the general advisability of reserving easements for utility and transportation corridors across Native lands and commented specifically on the Bureau of Land Management report entitled, "Multimodal Transportation and Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska." Opposing the reservation of such easements, the Commission expressed its view that the legal and policy considerations arising under Section 17(b) of the Settlement Act, relating to the reservation of public easements across Native lands, should be separated from those arising under Titles I and III of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act.

This Act directs the Secretary of the Interior to make recommendations to Congress respecting the need for a national system of transportation and utility corridors across Federal lands and regarding possible systems for transporting petroleum products from Alaska through Canada to markets in the contiguous United States. With respect to the Bureau of Land Management report, the Commission stated that to the extent the report seeks to bridge the gap between the use of corridors as planning tools and the actual reservation of public easements, it runs counter to well-accepted principles of land use planning and major economic, legal, equitable, and social considerations.

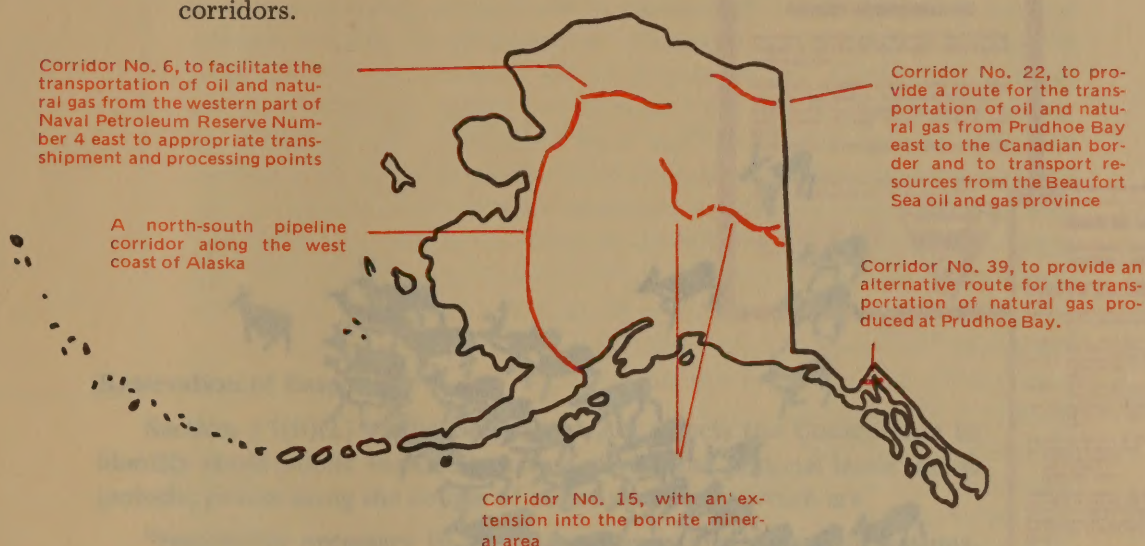
The Commission's conclusions were premised on the following principal considerations.

First, it was felt that there is insufficient information available at this time regarding the location of oil and gas reserves to justify the reservation of specific corridors to transport these resources, nor is there enough information upon which to base an adequate discussion of the social, environmental, and economic consequences resulting from certain corridor reservations.

Second, the Commission stated its view that the reservation of easements for utility and transportation corridors constitutes a "major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment..." within the meaning of Section 102(2)(c), the National Environmental Act, and that for this reason, an environmental impact statement should have been prepared or, at the very least, a NEPA-adequate planning process should have been utilized in the preparation of the Bureau of Land Management report.

Third, on the basis of research which it had conducted previously, the Commission disputed the contention that customary eminent domain procedures are not adequate to meet future right-of-way needs because their use involves inordinate expense and delay. In this regard, the Commission pointed to expedited procedures provided in both State and Federal law and presented cost figures showing right-of-way acquisition costs to be an insignificant percentage of the expense involved in constructing a pipeline for the transport of petroleum resources.

In a separate opinion, Co-Chairman Silcock expressed his view that the principal components of a statewide system for transporting energy resources can be identified with reasonable certainty at this time, and that the national interest requires the use of Section 17(b) to reserve corridor easements for that purpose. Citing a number of general and specific reasons for his recommendations, Mr. Silcock suggested the reservation of six easements for the following utility and transportation corridors.



While opposing the reservation of any corridor easements, the Commission indicated its view that the most defensible proposal set out in the Bureau of Land Management report is for a north-south pipeline running along the west coast of Alaska. This observation was premised on existing information regarding energy resources particularly in Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 4, on the national need for petroleum products from known or projected reserves which the pipeline would serve, and on other factors. In addition, the Commission proposed certain alternatives to the reservation of full corridor easements under Section 17(b). These alternatives included the reservation of development easements pursuant to which activities incompatible with access would be prohibited. However, compensation should be required in the event of actual right-of-way construction. The Commission also recommended the reservation of full or developmental easements only at key access points (e.g., river crossings, mountain passes, possible port sites) be considered.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT




LEGAL NOTICE
EASEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

have been collected and mapped for the following villages as required by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act:

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS — Unalaska, False Pass, King Cove, St. Paul, Afka, St. George and Bakotski
 BRISTOL BAY — Koliganek, New Stuyahok, Togiak, Ekwoik, Portage Creek, Manokotok and Ekuk
 COOK INLET — Inik, Eklutna, Tyonek and Ninilchik

Members of the public wishing to comment may do so until December 30, 1975 by contacting

The Easement Coordinator
 Anchorage District BLM
 4700 East 72nd Avenue
 (344-7661)



LEGAL NOTICE

SEALED BID SALE
Individual Native Allotted Lands

Bureau of Indian Affairs is offering for sale, on behalf of the Native owners, five tracts of land:

Parcel 1—159.09 acres on north side of Crosswind Lake northwest of Glenallen.

Parcel 2—161.51 acres north of Kenai on east shore of Salsman Lake.

Parcel 3—40 acres in Salsman Valley south of Totschko and 17 miles north of Willow.

Parcel 4—46.85 acres 8 miles north of Kenai on shore of Douglas Lake.

Parcel 5—54.5 acres 11 miles east of Soldotna on north shore of Brown's Lake.

Bid Opening February 12, 1976 2:00 P.M.
 At: Bureau of Indian Affairs
 Anchorage Agency
 121 C Street
 Anchorage, Alaska

Award will be made to the highest bidder who meets or exceeds his initial value, subject to the approval of the Indian owner. Bid forms, instructions and further information available at above office or telephone 565-0202.

Feb. 10, 1976
 Feb. 11, 1976

Reservation of Easements

Section 17(b)(1) of the Settlement Act directs the Commission to identify those public easements across village and regional lands and at periodic points along the course of major waterways which are

“reasonably necessary to guarantee international treaty obligations, a full right of public use and access for recreation, hunting, transportation, utilities, docks, and such other public uses as the planning commission determines to be important.”

The Act assigns the responsibility for reserving public easements to the Secretary of the Interior, who is required to consult with the Commission and the State of Alaska prior to making such reservations. Pursuant to the directive contained in Section 17(b), the Commission initiated or continued four principal activities during 1975. First, it continued to work with the Department of the Interior, Native corporations, and other parties in the development of criteria, standards, and policies for the identification and reservation of public easements. Second, the Commission recommended a procedure for obtaining the factual information and public comment necessary to determine the need for particular easements. Third, the Commission developed a brochure and a written statement to acquaint the general public and Native corporations with policies and procedures to be utilized in making easement determinations. Fourth, the Commission recommended the reservation of easements on specific Native selections.

With respect to the formulation of easement criteria, standards, and policies, the Commission elaborated on its November 1974 recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior. On the basis of its past work in developing easement recommendations, the Commission provided information to the State Office of the Bureau of Land Management to assist that agency in developing easement policies for recommendation to the National Director of Bureau of Land Management and the Secretary of the Department of the Interior. A detailed written critique of a draft policy statement circulated by the Interior Department in early 1975 was developed by the Commission. This critique, which was premised on the Commission's earlier recommendations, included discussions of relevant legal principles, the question of whether recreational access easements should be reserved on a present or future use basis, and the issue of dedicating certain easements to the State of Alaska. Further, the reservation of continuous shoreline, periodic, and/or site easements on waterways and water bodies was addressed. Suggested definitions permitted and prohibited uses within easements, the procedures for identifying easements, appellate review, easement covenants, and other issues related to the implementation of Section 17(b) were also included in the Commission's critique. The Commission provided further assistance to the Department of the Interior in that agency's analysis of the issues of access along waterways and water bodies used for recreational purposes. This issue and that of continuous linear easements along Alaska's exterior coastline materialized as the principal conflict areas in the development of easement policies. The Commission provided information and other assistance to the State of Alaska, user groups, and Native corporations in order to facilitate efforts by those parties to develop easement policies and criteria for recommendation to the Department of the Interior.

The Commission also recommended a procedure for use by the Bureau of Land Management in identifying public easements. Under this procedure, the Bureau of Land Management first requests an inventory of easement needs from government agencies on the Federal, State, and local level and from user groups. Bureau representatives then meet at the local level with officials of affected Native village and regional corporations and with local representatives of government agencies and other interested parties. Information derived from such meetings is submitted to the State Office of the Bureau of Land Management, which makes a preliminary analysis of needed easements. This analysis is transmitted to the State, user groups, Native corporations, the Commission, and other parties. After a period for public comment, the Commission, principally through the Co-Chairmen and staff, evaluates easement needs on the basis of the Bureau of Land Management's tentative recommendations, maps of selection patterns, public input, and information derived from other sources. Within 90



days, recommendations are made to the State Director of Bureau of Land Management, who pursuant to authority granted by the Secretary of the Interior, makes a final decision respecting necessary public easements. This procedure, which was developed in conjunction with the Bureau of Land Management, is now being utilized by the Bureau and the Commission in implementing Section 17(b).

Regarding the dissemination of information on easements, the Commission prepared and distributed on a statewide basis a short brochure describing easement policies and procedures. The brochure was designed to promote public understanding and facilitate expression of public thought to the Commission and Bureau of Land Management regarding the merits of reserving particular easements.

In addition, the Commission prepared a more detailed statement for use by the Bureau of Land Management in conducting local village meetings regarding easements. The statement included a discussion of easement policies, procedures, relevant legal principles, and terminology. In an effort to clear up misconceptions regarding the characteristics and purposes of an easement, the statement also contained an objective analysis of the consequences resulting from the reservation of an easement. In conjunction with the circulation of the brochure and written statement, individual Commissioners and staff met with government officials, user groups, and representatives of Native corporations to explain and supplement the information contained in these materials.

The fourth principal activity which occurred with respect to Section 17(b) during 1975 involved the identification of easements on particular Native selections. This Commission activity was initiated pursuant to the procedure described previously. It involved contacts with government agencies, user groups, and affected Native corporations and staff compilation and review of maps and other relevant information. Review and recommendations on 33 selections have been undertaken and completed since the April 15 start of the review process.

During 1976, the Commission will continue to make recommendations to the Bureau of Land Management regarding easements on particular Native land selections. As most selection applications must be filed by December 18, 1975, the level of effort in the easement area is expected to increase markedly during 1976.

A summary of Commission action on easements is provided in the Appendix.

Small Federal Landholdings

Section 3(e) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act defines the term Public Lands as "all Federal lands and interests therein located in Alaska except: (1) the smallest practicable tract, as determined by the Secretary (of the Interior), enclosing land actually used in connection with the administration of any Federal installation" "Public lands," as defined by Section 3(e), were available for selection by Native corporations, except where such lands were reserved for military or park purposes.

Traditionally these small Federal landholdings, such as Coast Guard stations, National Guard Armories, and other Federal installations, were often selected without the benefit of topographic maps, soil information or visits to the site. Under these circumstances, a sufficiently large area to assure suitable land for structures was set aside. In time government facilities attracted settlement, and as a result village settlement in many areas is dispersed and broken by large tracts of unused Federal land. Such a dispersed settlement pattern may adversely affect everyday life in villages where people travel by foot and carry most materials by hand.

To implement Section 3(e), each Federal agency in Alaska with any landholdings was requested in 1972 to determine which, if any, lands could be relinquished without adversely affecting their programs or goals. The process of determining these lands to be in "excess" status was outlined in an agreement between the U. S. Department of the Interior and the U. S. General Services Administration.

The Bureau of Land Management, representing the U. S. Department of the Interior, made numerous inquiries on excess holdings of Federal agencies. In response, the Federal Aviation Administration and some military departments made certain of their holdings available for Native selection. Other agencies responded that all of their holdings were necessary to meet their program needs.

The Commission and the Bureau of Land Management felt that there should be a more complete review allowing participation by the Native corporations as well as the affected agencies. To allow time for proper review and, as a result of Commission effort, the Alaska Native Claims regulations were amended to allow the Natives to "top file" on withdrawn Federal lands, with the exceptions of national defense and national park lands. This "top filing," in effect, extends the selection deadline of December 18, 1976, thereby allowing the Native villages and corporations time to review the release of small Federal landholdings which are currently being processed by the General Services Administration, but are not legally available for selection as yet.

The Commission's responsibility in regards to small withdrawals stems from its general mandate to assist in the implementation of the Settlement Act, as well as from its more specific mandate under Section 17(a)(7)(D) to "review existing withdrawals of Federal public lands and recommend to the President of the United States such additions to or modifications of withdrawals as are deemed desirable." In deciding how to fulfill this responsibility, the Commission sought a method of identifying those cases where its review would be of most benefit to both the Native corporations and the Federal agencies involved. Time does not allow for a systematic review of the over 300 small withdrawals within Native areas.

Further, this process is basically a line responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management adjudicators who routinely determine the eligibility of each selection. In this context, the Commission felt it would be most effective if it offered to serve as an impartial third party in cases where there was a disagreement between the Native corporation and the Federal agency about the extent of the area "actually used." Under a procedure developed in cooperation with the Alaska Office of the Bureau of Land Management, small withdrawals which have been top filed by a Native corporation are referred to the Co-Chairmen of the Commission by the Bureau of Land Management adjudicator. In cases where the Co-Chairmen find there is adequate information to warrant the adjudicator's determination, the Commission recommends approval of the adjudicator's determination. In cases where information is inadequate, the Commission obtains additional information, meets with the parties involved and takes other measures as necessary to obtain the essential factual data. This material is submitted to a subcommittee of the Commission who evaluates the data and makes a determination. When a resolution by the subcommittee is not possible, the issue is submitted to the full Commission for recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior.

Another Commission project, involving small Federal withdrawals, has been an analysis of a memorandum between the General Services Administration and the Department of the Interior regarding the processing of withdrawals selected by Native corporations. In its legal analysis, the Commission determined that this memorandum was not in accordance with the requirements of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. This finding and a description of the basis for this determination were relayed to the Department of the Interior in a letter of July 7, 1975. The Department currently has the matter under review.

Assistance to Natives

Under Section 17(a)(7) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Commission is charged with making recommendations with respect to Native village and regional land selections, and to be available to advise and assist the Native community in the development and review of land use and management plans for lands selected by them.

In addition to providing testimony to Congress on the Cook Inlet, Sealaska and Koniag Native Corporation amendments to the Settlement Act, the Commission responded to 850 requests from Native corporations to clarify laws and regulations and suggest resolutions to problems arising in the implementation of the Claims Act, and provided planning assistance to 25 Native corporations for information and advice on land selections and management and resource development.

At the request of Chugach Natives, Inc., Bristol Bay Native Corporation, and NANA Regional Corporation, Inc., and other regional and village corporations, the Commission staff provided assistance in identifying land selection alternatives, and land management options.

The Chugach Natives, Inc. requested the assistance of the Commission because they considered adherence to Section 2652.3(c) of the Act an undue hardship. Section 2652.3(c) provides that whenever "a regional selection is made in any township, the regional corporation shall select all available lands in that township" The topography of their selection areas is such that if the corporation was forced to select land in full township blocks as directed, it would acquire sizeable amounts of unusable acreage, e.g., mountaintops, glacier fields. After careful review and analysis the Commission recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that Section 2652.3(c) be waived and that the corporation be allowed to select land in units smaller than townships. This issue is presently under consideration by the Department of the Interior.

In September, the Commission Counsel met at the request of the village corporation presidents of Doyon, Ltd., to discuss the issues of easements, navigable waters, and the review of Federal land withdrawals. On a separate occasion, Commission Counsel met with representatives of the Bering Straits Native Corporation and discussed the reservation of public easements and issues associated with Native selection of land encompassed within unpatented mining claims.

The Commission's revised "Resources of Alaska" and the 91-volume "Resources Summary" was distributed to the Native corporations, agencies, schools and universities to assist in land selection, management and other aspects of implementing the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

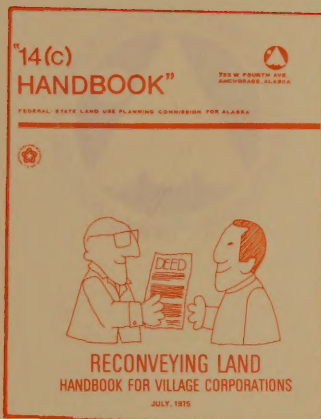
14(c) Land Reconveyances

To implement Section 14(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, village corporations are required to make planning decisions that will affect the future growth and development of the village in lasting ways. Under this section, village corporations must reconvey lands to individuals and nonprofit corporations who "occupied" the land at the time of the passage of the Settlement Act. In approximately half of the over 200 Native villages, land is unsubdivided, and there are no boundaries defining the property occupied by various village residents. Thus, to fulfill its legal obligation under Section 14(c), the village corporation must develop a plan for the subdivision of the village area into lots, blocks, roadways and other public spaces. The nature and quality of this plan will, in large part, determine the feasibility of providing the village with public services such as water and sewer systems, road and trail improvements, and power. In turn, services which require road access to each property, such as garbage and trash collection or water delivery, are influenced by the nature of the subdivision plan for the village.

To assist in this important planning activity, the Commission, with the assistance of several State and Federal agencies and a Native regional corporation, published and distributed to all Native villages and corporations a planning handbook on the subject. This handbook was based on a draft document which was written and field tested in the village of Nikolai during 1974. The draft was then revised and was expanded to include information on: (1) the effects of an existing townsite on the 14(c) procedure; (2) special considerations for planning and mapping municipal conveyances; and (3) special considerations for planning and mapping conveyances to the agency that will operate the village airfield.

The handbook begins with a section that outlines the law as it refers to reconveyances and then explains some of the parameters of the process, the terminology, and the necessary tools.

The next section takes the village planner through each of the major steps in accomplishing the task of preparing a plan for 14(c) reconveyances. Then planning guidelines for various decisions, for example, guidelines for the size and shape of lots and tracts and guidelines for reserving land to the municipality for use by the village as a whole, are specified. In the concluding section, the role of the Bureau of Land Management Cadastral Survey Division in implementing the village plan is outlined. Each of the major points and concepts in the text are illustrated in cartoon form and examples of various subdivision planning principles are included. The report was distributed to village corporations and all involved Federal and State agencies. Additional copies of the report have been placed for future distribution by the



Bureau of Land Management, Division of Cadastral Survey, Office of Public Affairs and the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, Division of Community Planning.

Since the distribution of this report, various Native corporations have requested the Commission to provide information about specific questions involving the implementation of Section 14(c). One corporation submitted draft regulations and requested Commission staff review and comment. In answering these inquiries, Commission legal and planning staff have been able to draw on the basis of knowledge acquired in preparing the 14(c) handbook and legal analysis.

Testimony on Amendments

On several occasions in 1975, the Federal and State Co-Chairmen submitted testimony and correspondence to the U. S. House and Senate Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs regarding proposed amendments to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. During the week of May 12, the Co-Chairmen testified before the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the House Interior Committee and before the Senate Interior Committee. (The 1975 Amendments to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act became Public Law on January 2, 1976.)

• Corporate Mergers

The Commission expressed strong support for a proposed amendment which would permit the merger or consolidation of Native corporations located within any one region. Regarding the amendment, State Co-Chairman Jackman stated that many village corporations appear to lack the financial resources and trained manpower necessary to survive and that a grant of merger authority would help insure economic viability by allowing such corporations to pool scarce resources. Mr. Jackman also expressed the Commission's view that the merger proposal appeared to be in consensus with the Native self-help policy set forth in Section 2(b) of the Settlement Act.

While supporting the amendment, the State Co-Chairman indicated that the merger of a regional corporation with one or more of its constituent villages might submerge village interests within the regional framework. Thus, for example, villages involved in the merger could lose the right to veto regional subsurface development, provided in Section 14(f) of the Act. To rectify this problem, it was suggested that the Committee consider the inclusion of a provision requiring that a proposed merger be approved by a two-thirds plurality of the shareholders of each corporation involved (State law presently requires only a simple majority), or that the veto power provided in Section 14(f) be vested in the group of shareholders previously enrolled in the merged village corporations.



- **The Escrow Amendment**

Co-Chairman Jackman also expressed the Commission's support for an amendment that would permit the establishment of escrow accounts into which monies derived from lands withdrawn for possible Native selection would be paid. (The Settlement Act presently provides that after conveyance, Native corporations will receive the income derived from leases, permits, contracts, rights-of-way, and easements originally issued by the Federal government or the State of Alaska.) Mr. Jackman pointed out that there is presently no authority empowering the Secretary of the Interior to establish such accounts within the context of the Settlement Act. He stated that authority of this type is necessary to avoid inequities resulting from the long delay between the selection of land by a Native corporation and the transfer of title to that corporation.

- **Extension of the Commission**

Under the Settlement Act, the Commission is due to terminate on December 18, 1976. During 1975, amendments were introduced in the House and Senate to extend the Commission's life. At the request of the Committees, Co-Chairman Jackman submitted information pertaining to the Commission's previous activities and the work which it would hope to accomplish if extended. Regarding its past activities, Mr. Jackman highlighted the Commission's recommendations and other work concerning the so-called "(d)(2)" lands which are currently withdrawn for study as possible additions to the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, Forest, and Wild and Scenic River systems; its involvement in the implementation of the Settlement Act, including the submission of recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior on a variety of subjects; the provision of technical assistance to Native corporations; the identification of public easements pursuant to Section 17(b) of that legislation; the development of a natural resource inventory which includes most of the existing data respecting Alaska's land and waters; the Commission's participation in various projects designed to improve coordination and consultation between the Federal government and the State of Alaska, including work on a joint management plan for the lands around Mount McKinley National Park; and Commission recommendations on needed changes in various laws, policies, and programs which apply to Alaska lands.

While indicating the difficulty in specifying with certainty what activities the Commission might undertake in the period beyond 1976, Co-Chairman Jackman projected the following principal areas of effort:

- (1) The provision of technical assistance and policy analysis to Congress respecting the lands currently withdrawn under Section 17(d)(2) of the Settlement Act;

- (2) Participation in the development of joint management agreements, compatible land classification systems, and land exchange proposals, all of which appear necessary in view of the emergence of extensive and interrelated Federal, State, and private land holdings resulting from implementation of the Alaska Statehood and Settlement Acts;
- (3) Assistance to the State of Alaska in selecting the remainder of its land entitlement under the Statehood Act and in classifying the State public domain;
- (4) The identification of public easements on Native land selections adjudicated by the Bureau of Land Management after 1976;
- (5) Continuing assistance to the Alaska State Legislature in that body's consideration of major legislation relating to land use and regulation; and
- (6) The preparation of studies which could be used by governmental officials and private parties in making decisions respecting lands under their control.

- **The Sealaska Amendment**

In testimony delivered before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on September 24, 1975, Co-Chairman Jackman commented on amendments which had been proposed by the Sealaska and Koniag regional corporations.

With certain prohibitions and limitations, the Sealaska amendment would permit that corporation to select lands previously withdrawn for village selection within the Tongass National Forest. Expressing the Commission's support for the amendment, Mr. Jackman pointed out that under Section 14(h) of the Settlement Act and implementing regulations, Sealaska will be entitled to select approximately 200,000 acres of land. Yet, Section 14(h) does not allow selections from the Tongass National Forest, which, in the opinion of the Commission, appeared to be the most logical source for satisfaction of Sealaska's entitlement. In further support of the amendment, Mr. Jackman stated that the prohibitions and limitations set forth in the amendment would permit Sealaska to obtain a meaningful entitlement while protecting the public interest at the same time. Specifically, he mentioned prohibitions and limitations which would avoid potential conflicts between Sealaska's selections and withdrawals made pursuant to Sections 17(d)(1) and (2) of the Settlement Act, which would prohibit the selection of areas on Admiralty Island that contain valuable fisheries, scenic, wildlife, and recreational resources, which would protect certain sensitive areas within the Yakutat and Saxman withdrawals by requiring gubernatorial concurrence in selections made therein, and which, in many instances, would confine selections to areas already earmarked by the Forest Service for future timber harvesting.

- **The Koniag Amendment**

With one change in which the Koniag Corporation concurred, the Commission, through Co-Chairman Jackman, also expressed support for the amendment proposed by that corporation. The Koniag amendment would permit the regional corporation to select the subsurface estate in lands withdrawn under Section 11 of the Settlement Act for possible selection by the corporation and those withdrawn under Section 17(d)(2) for possible inclusion in the National Park and Monument or other Federal management system. Mr. Jackman pointed out that "in lieu" subsurface withdrawals on the Alaska mainland were necessitated by prohibitions in the Settlement Act which prevented Koniag from receiving the subsurface estate in village selections located within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. He said that if the amendment were not enacted, Koniag would be required to wait for Congress to make its decision on the monument proposal pursuant to Section 17(d)(2)(E) of the Settlement Act before it could receive subsurface rights to the land involved.

- **Native Groups**

In correspondence dated November 6, 1975, the Commission responded to Senator Stevens' request for comments on S. 2384, which proposed certain amendments to the Settlement Act.

Among these amendments was a new proposal relating to the land entitlement of Native groups organized pursuant to Section 14(h)(2) of the Act. For the purpose of its analysis, the Commission broke the amendment down into three principal components relating to the availability of lands for group selection and the criteria for determining group eligibility. With respect to the most important of these issues, the Commission suggested that in order to avoid confusion, the proposed amendment be rewritten to include the specific standards which should be utilized by the Secretary of the Interior in determining group eligibility.

The Commission suggested the following criteria: First, on December 18, 1971, a group must have had an identifiable physical location evidenced by occupancy consistent with the Natives' own cultural patterns and life style. Second, the residents of the group must have enrolled to the group's locality pursuant to Section 5 of the Settlement Act, and must actually reside there at least one full season per year and have done so for three of the four years since December 18, 1971. Third, the group must be distinguishable from nearby communities. Fourth, the term "Native Group" should be defined to mean any tribe, band, clan, village, community, or village association composed of less than 25 but more than three Natives who comprise a majority of the residents of a locality and who have incorporated under the laws of the State of Alaska; A single family consisting of a father and/or mother and their natural or adopted children should not qualify as a group unless such individuals are joined by at least two other persons meeting the specified criteria.

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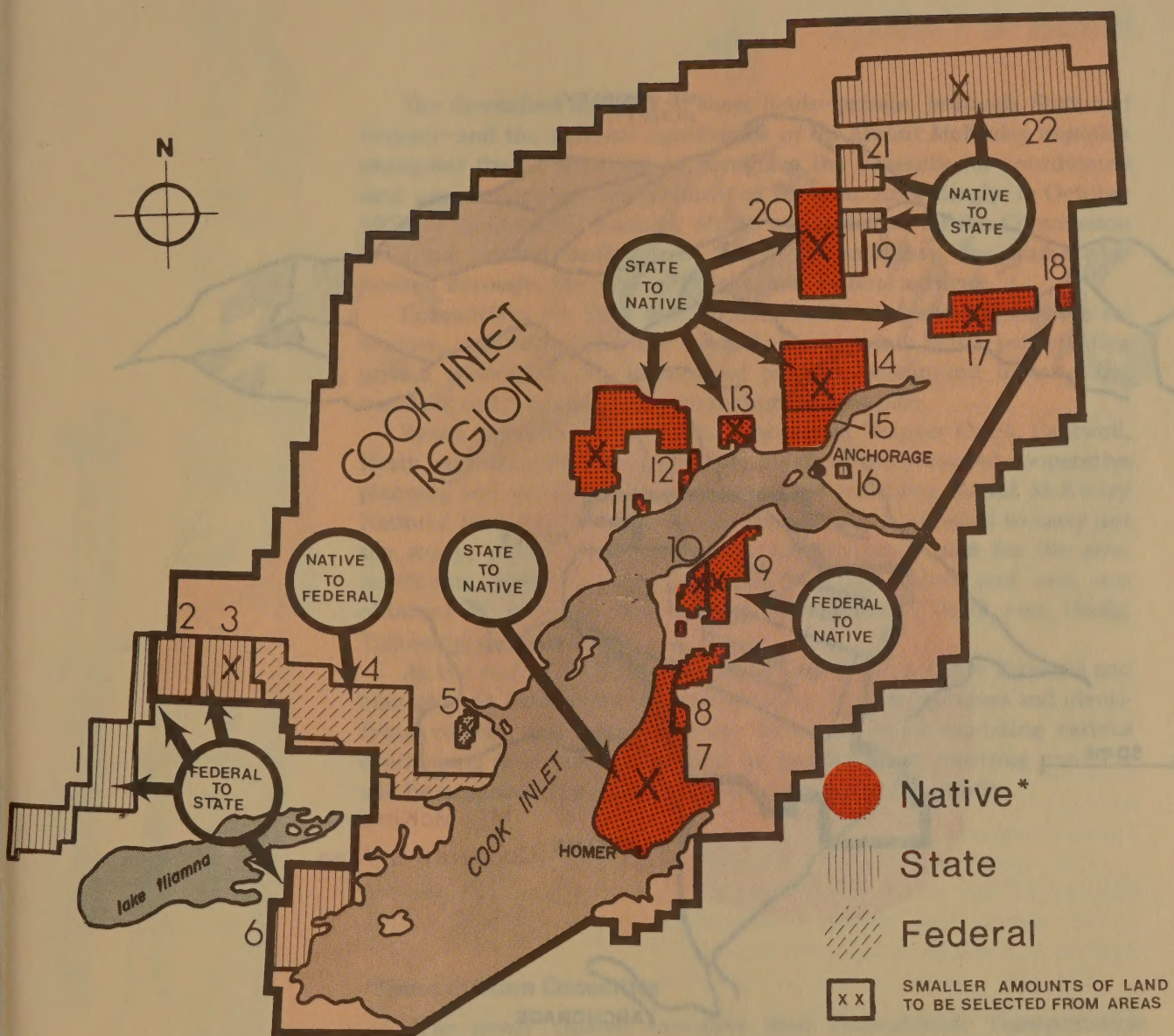
PROPOSED COOK INLET LAND EXCHANGE SETTLEMENT

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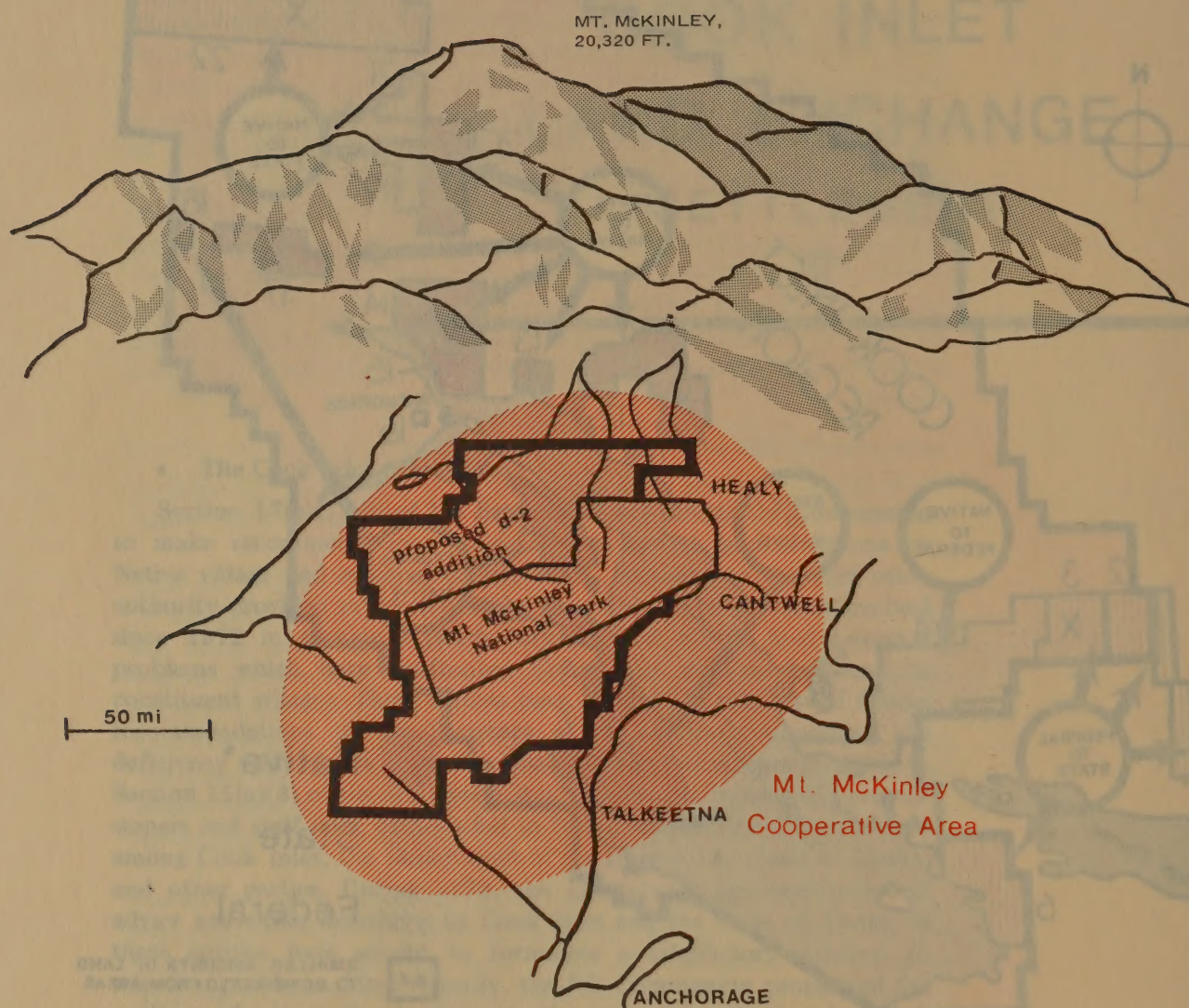
- **The Cook Inlet Amendment**

Section 17(a)(7)(B) of the Settlement Act directs the Commission to make recommendations concerning proposed land selections by Native village and regional corporations. Pursuant to this and other authority provided in Section 17(a), the Commission has been involved since 1972 in seeking a satisfactory solution to the land selection problems which have confronted Cook Inlet Region, Inc., and its constituent villages. These efforts have resulted in two sets of formal recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior concerning the deficiency withdrawals made for Cook Inlet and its villages pursuant to Section 11(a)(3) of the Settlement Act. In addition, individual Commissioners and staff have participated in formal and informal negotiations among Cook Inlet, the Department of the Interior, the State of Alaska, and other parties. During 1975, the Commission provided technical advice and other assistance to Cook Inlet and the State of Alaska, as these entities have sought to formulate a satisfactory solution to selection problems. Most recently, the full Commission considered the outlines of a tentative land exchange agreement arrived at by Cook Inlet and the State. On the basis of this consideration, the Co-Chairmen were authorized to communicate to the House and Senate Interior Committees the Commission's unanimous support for the general approach outlined in the proposal.

The Commission stated that in endorsing the general outlines of the settlement it did not mean to minimize the technical and other problems which must be overcome prior to its final adoption and inclusion in the omnibus amendments to the Settlement Act. However, the Commission concluded on the basis of its own research and discussions with the parties involved that careful analysis and the full participation of such parties would create an atmosphere in which remaining problems could be resolved.



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|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 Nushagak-Chulitna | 8 Tustumena | 15 Point Mackenzie |
| 2 Tutna Lake | 9 Moose Range | 16 Campbell Tract |
| 3 Koksetna | 10 Moose Range | 17 Chickaloon |
| 4 Lake Clark | 11 Nikolai | 18 Matanuska Glacier |
| 5 Tuxedni | 12 Beluga | 19 Sheep Creek |
| 6 Kamishak Bay | 13 Alexander | 20 Kashwitna |
| 7 Kenai | 14 Knik-Willow | 21 Talkeetna River |
| | | 22 Susitna-Chunilna |



COOPERATIVE PLANNING

Interagency Coordination — Mount McKinley

Legislation proposed by the Secretary of the Interior in the Alaska Conservation Act of 1974 provided for a cooperative planning and management zone on the lands south and east of Mount McKinley. The area involves important foreground and threshold lands to Mount McKinley and associated natural features.

The diversified interests in these lands—private, borough, State and Federal—and the national significance of the Mount McKinley complex prompted the Commission to recognize the necessity for coordinated land use planning and management of the area. Accordingly, in October 1974, a cooperative planning effort was initiated by the Commission involving private landowners, Native corporations, the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, the State of Alaska, and Federal agencies.

Committees on land use, nonrenewable resources, renewable resources, and recreation, met several times, often with participating private individuals, to discuss and prepare background information, concepts and maps for use in preparing the area plan.

Public meetings were held in February at Trapper Creek, Cantwell, Healy, and Anchorage to apprise the public of the proposed cooperative planning and management area around and including Mount McKinley National Park and to announce the mechanisms established to carry out the study, obtain public comment, and prepare a plan for the area. Additional public thought regarding resource values and uses was obtained at meetings held during the month of April near Healy, Talkeetna, and Fairbanks.

At the end of 1975, the Mount McKinley Cooperative Planning and Management Committee was synthesizing data on resources and identifying current and potential uses. Means of accommodating various overlapping land use interest and of preventing or resolving conflicts will be suggested in a report to policymakers and the public.

Transportation Committee

The newly created executive level Federal-State Transportation Planning Committee for Alaska held its first meeting in the Commission's office in Anchorage, July 29, 1975.

The Committee, which will meet regularly on a quarterly basis is constituted of representatives from the Federal Departments of the Interior and Transportation, the State Departments of Highways and Natural Resources, and the Co-Chairmen of the Commission.

The objectives of the Committee are to achieve a clearer understanding of the relationship between State and national transportation goals in Alaska, and to coordinate technical planning and resource analysis on specific transportation issues in the State.

Research Findings

Natural Systems Analysis

A research contract was awarded in 1975 to the John Graham Company, in affiliation with Boeing Computer Services to provide the Commission with an analysis of the resource values and use potentials of Alaska lands. The five-part study focuses on the suitability of different types of land to support various kinds and intensities of human use ranging from hunting and snow machine travel to mining or settlement.

The results of this study will be utilized by the Commission as it continues to deliberate the use and management of both Federal and State public lands.

Part one in this series of studies is an evaluation of the Commission's 91-volume "Resources Inventory" with recommendations for its updating, storage, and display. The consultant's report recommended numerous areas in the inventory that should be addressed in any updating effort. These recommendations will be reviewed and, as appropriate, incorporated into the Commission's report to the Legislature and Congress.

The second in this series of studies is an Inventory of Natural Hazards in the Alaska Environment. Items selected for inventory include seismic, mass wasting, volcanoes, wildfire, sea ice, glaciers, land subsidence, zoonotic disease, and flooding.

The third study is to be a technical document which will develop a computer program model that will permit a mathematical expression or index of resource values. Various weights may be assigned to individual criteria depending on the social/economic/political factors involved. These data and methodology will permit any planning or operating agency to determine (a) critical areas, (b) the relationships between various resources, subregions and physiographic regions as well as (c) the potential effects of changing social or economic values.

Study four is concerned with the physical and biological processes of Alaska's natural or environmental systems. Alaska permafrost, migratory fauna populations, cold and dry Arctic regions, and the annual long-day/long-night cycle are unique in the United States. Various processes and interactions will be detailed for the physiographic regions of the State.



TONGASS TOTEMS,*
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

Findings from the preceeding studies will be utilized in the last of the contracted studies which analyzes the effect that man may have on the resources and the environment. Factors affecting actions and consequences of actions from simply digging a trench to the creation of a small town are to be examined.

During 1976 the above studies, the Resources Inventory, and existing literature will be used to develop criteria and identify Alaska's unique, outstanding, high value and critical areas for minerals and energy, recreation, agriculture, wildlife and habitat, transportation and communication, and hazards. This statewide analysis of high value areas will provide an additional measure for future evaluation of (d)(2) recommendations, public and private management decisions, and various land use plans which are now in process.

Research Findings

Growth of Large Urban Areas

To provide background for its policy recommendations pertaining to private land use, the Commission has initiated a staff study on the growth of large urban areas in Alaska. The objectives of this study, which is to be completed in early 1976, are twofold: to gain a quantitative assessment of the amount and location of lands available for private use and development in southcentral Alaska, and to develop an understanding of the nature and location of types of private land use demands in the foreseeable future.

The emphasis on Southcentral Alaska was chosen because this region is currently subject to rapid population growth resulting both from a migration trend of people living in rural Alaska, as well as by natural increase and immigration from other states. As a result, Southcentral Alaska, particularly the Anchorage/Palmer/Kenai area are starting to show the effects of urban sprawl, rapid land subdivision, air and water pollution, and other impacts of heavy population concentration which have become familiar in other metropolitan areas.

The analysis of lands which may be available for private use in the future and the extent of private land use demands, will provide a basis for Commission policy recommendations pertaining to: (1) State land disposal policy in areas subject to urban growth and (2) State regulation of private land development.

Land Management Institutions

An annotated bibliography of selected publications on land regulation, land management, and land transfer policy problems relevant to Alaska was recently prepared under contract to the Commission by Public Affairs Counseling of San Francisco, California. The bibliography provides a foundation for the Commission's analysis of major land management institutions and alternative management systems. The bibliography by identifying already available research will prevent duplication of effort by the Commission.

The bibliography includes those publications which discuss alternative methods of protecting the public interest in the use of private land, particularly in cases where large blocks of rural land are held in private ownership. These publications address the inter-relationship and appropriateness of regulatory controls exercised by three levels of government: State, regional, and local; compare the desirability of regulation to various alternative methods of controlling land use; and identify methods of regulation not now being used in Alaska that might be appropriate in the future.

The land management bibliography focuses on systems of governmental land management, including methods of joint or cooperative land planning, interagency and intergovernmental management, and participation of private landowners. This research will assist the Commission in determining the appropriateness of any given agency for management of different types of land and uses in Alaska; suggest a range of possible institutional arrangements for the joint management of land. By providing records of past experience, the problems, advantages, and disadvantages in the implementation of these alternative institutional arrangements in Alaska could be anticipated.

As a final section, the bibliography references publications that are concerned with alternative methods of leasing, selling or otherwise transferring land from public to private ownership or tenure. Techniques for the control or regulation of the use of land subsequent to transfer, with particular emphasis on those techniques which may avoid some of the speculative aspects associated with large-scale land development, are also addressed.

Social Overhead Costs of Rapid Community Expansion and Contraction

One of the characteristics of natural resource development, particularly prominent in oil and gas projects, is the highly cyclical nature of the related demographic and economic impacts. The rapid expansion and contraction of population and economic activity can place severe strains on existing and prospective community facilities and land use patterns.

Social overhead costs and benefits of rapid community expansion and contraction raise significant policy questions for land use planning. For example, alternative development strategies may have very different consequences in terms of social overhead capital requirements. In evaluating alternative strategies, it is important to know both the relationship between a particular strategy and social overhead capital requirements and the costs and benefits of adjusting social overhead capital requirements to meet these demands.

To provide information on these questions, the Commission contracted with Dr. John Beebee of Anchorage to provide a study that will identify both the demand and supply functions for various social overhead capital elements, including educational facilities, health care facilities, power, communication, and sewage disposal. The study, which is to be completed early in 1976, also deals with the rate of adjustment of capital in response to anticipated and unanticipated changes in demand.

Tax Exempt Status of Native Lands

Section 21(d) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provides that real property interests conveyed to Native individuals, Native groups, and village and regional corporations will be exempt from State and local real property taxes for a period of 20 years from the date of enactment of the Act, provided that such interests are not developed or leased to third parties.

This exemption and the possibility that vast amounts of Native-owned land will become taxable in 1991 raise significant policy issues. The Commission felt that consideration of these issues should commence now. Even at relatively low assessed values and mill rates, a property tax on undeveloped Native lands would generate major cash flow demands. Native corporations might be compelled to develop land now as a prerequisite to meeting such future costs. With this in mind, the Commission solicited bids and entered into a contract designed to yield the information and analysis necessary to make subsequent recommendations to the Governor, the State Legislature, and Native leaders. The contract was awarded to Professor Monroe E. Price from the University of California at Los Angeles, who will work in conjunction with colleagues from UCLA and a Fairbanks attorney.

The study, which is scheduled for completion in early 1976, will analyze: (1) historical precedents involving the grant of a time-bound property tax exemption to Indian or Native peoples; (2) the requirements and limitations provided in Section 21(d), with particular emphasis on the "not developed or leased to third parties" language contained therein; (3) emerging corporate strategies linked to the potential taxability of Native-owned land; (4) alternative mechanisms by which government can use tax policy to influence land use; (5) the revenue needs of the State of Alaska and possible sources of such revenue in order to determine the extent to which a future property tax imposed by state or local governments will, or needs to be, an aspect of tax policy; and (6) the best schedule for public and corporate decisionmaking with regard to whether the exemption should be extended and how Native corporations should take into account the uncertain future of exemption as they make land use decisions.

To accomplish these objectives, the study will examine specific situations involving alternatives currently employed or suggested, such as preferred land status, trusts, and other mechanisms to avoid the developmental tendency of property taxes. In addition, possible modes of corporate behavior will be identified through interviews with corporate managers and the development of a model of business behavior within the context of Section 21(d) of the Settlement Act.

HUNTERS

ANTLERLESS MOOSE SEASONS CANCELLED

All antlerless moose seasons that were set by the Board of Fish and Game have been cancelled by the Alaska State Legislature. As of Sept. 1 the antlerless seasons and antlerless permit hunts as listed in the 1975-76 hunting regulation book are all voided by this action.

**ONLY ANTLERED BULLS
MAY BE TAKEN**

Alaska Department of
Fish and Game

Publish: Aug. 25 and 28, 1975
LPO: #263621



NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING REGIONAL HATCHERIES

7:00 pm, February 27, 1976, in the Wellington Room, 3rd Floor HOLIDAY INN

Dr. William J. McNell, Chairman of the Alaska Fisheries Council, and Philip A. Daniel, a member of the Council and Executive Secretary of the United Fishermen of Alaska, will be chairing a public meeting on the regional hatchery concept.

The purpose of the meeting is to determine the level of interest among fishermen and the public in regional hatcheries; inform the public of the Council's activities; discuss legislation that may affect the public and private sectors in regard to hatchery development; and discuss the regional hatcheries concept as it applies to the specific fisheries area.

An invitation is extended to all commercial and sports fishermen, processors, the Chamber of Commerce and all other interested individuals.

Fish and Wildlife Study

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, under contract with the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, is preparing an analytical study of various wildlife and fish species in Alaska for Commission consideration in its preparation of final land use recommendations to Congress and the Governor. The report, based on existing data, will analyze and provide information on large and small game, furbearers, waterfowl, marine animals, anadromous and resident freshwater fish.

The study, to be completed in April 1976, will provide: (1) a description of current and projected management techniques and goals for each species by population or game management unit; (2) an estimate of population by species; (3) historical information on population, harvests, etc.; (4) economic values associated with various uses; (5) information on existing nonconsumptive uses; (6) distribution maps; (7) a description and compilation of available information on significant subsistence uses; (8) identification of importance and critical habitat areas and migration routes; and (9) potential productivity and use levels for each species.

Transportation Policy Issues

Transportation systems, the land they use, and impacts of transportation corridors on adjoining lands are matters of great concern in Alaska. In this regard, the Commission has contracted for a study by Dr. Lloyd Pernela, University of Alaska, Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, to provide a professional analysis of major transportation issues related to land use planning generally, and Alaskan transportation issues specifically.

Some of the Commission's more pressing concerns relate to proposed transportation corridors. Are the options open to the public enlarged or curtailed if corridors are set aside before all the information needed to determine location is available? What are the consequences of establishing the wrong corridor route and having to change it in the future? What should be the criteria for selecting corridors in the future, i.e., should a corridor to transport minerals differ from one designed for population transport? If so, how? Should corridors be multimodal or single purpose?

The relationship between transportation and land and resource development will also be examined. Does transportation promote development? Or has development traditionally preceded and prompted transportation?

What kinds of transport modes tend to be complimentary; which ones substitutes? What are the pros and cons of multimodal and single mode transportation systems? What modes of transportation, considering both private and social costs, appear to be most efficient and equitable in Alaska?

Who should have the primary responsibility for transportation planning in the State considering the fact that the Bureau of Land Management has assumed a larger role in this area than in most other states? What is the importance of transportation to various industrial activities in Alaska, especially hardrock minerals and coal?

What other basic transportation issues should the Commission consider? What overall transportation system policies might the Commission consider? What subsidy, or subsidy effect issues are involved in decisionmaking on transportation investments?

Empirical results of the transportation study, conducted by the University of Alaska, Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research, are being incorporated where possible. Analysis of rural highways, intermodal competition (e.g., Alaska Railroad, Anchorage-Fairbanks Highway), and possible rural transportation systems based on major air freight and passenger services are illustrative of the type of examples that should be used in the discussion of policy issues. The study is to be completed early in 1976.

New Communities in the Arctic

This analysis focuses on the broad spectrum of social, economic, and environmental issues related to the development of new resource-

based communities in the Arctic. The study includes an analysis of experiences of the Soviet, Canadian, and other Arctic regions, and also draws on the research efforts of the "Man in the Arctic Program," sponsored by the National Science Foundation, University of Alaska.

The Commission's particular interest in the study is related to the broader issue of general settlement policy in the Alaskan Arctic. For example, what are the merits of creating new, permanent communities for the extraction of mineral resources, as opposed to a policy of mining camps at mine sites, with periodic rotation of workers to established urban communities? What have been the experiences of other Arctic regions with regard to the establishment of communities, or the creation and implementation of general settlement policies? What social, cultural, and political implications are there of alternative settlement policies for the Arctic?

The study is being carried out for the Commission by the University of Alaska's Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research and will be completed in 1976.

Wilderness Policy Concerns

The Commission is addressing the subject of wilderness areas in Alaska, along with lands of other resource value. A systematic statewide approach is being used in which a number of areas, suitable in varying degrees for designation as wilderness, have been identified. Further identification of areas and analysis within the planning framework is anticipated. Both Federal and State lands are being considered.

A variety of issues are related to this process and the Commission has contracted for research with University of Alaska's Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research to assist in developing policy guidance.

The problem is one of selecting from among a spectrum, or continuum, of possible uses ranging from narrowly defined wilderness, where virtually no development nor intensive recreational activity is permitted, to general use where mining, other resource uses, and general access and settlement may be permitted. A variety of policy questions related to wilderness and other "nonintensive" uses (i.e., uses which do not alter basic characteristics of the land) have been stated by the Commission at various times.

For example, how do you choose among competing uses, especially where these uses are not compatible? What is the influence of the location of wilderness areas in meeting the purposes of wilderness land classification, and what relationship between the size of the area and its location may be significant? What are the economic implications of designating land as wilderness? In what sense is land so designated "locked up"? What impacts may a wilderness designation have on traditional land use pattern, such as those of Alaska Natives? These, and other policy issues, will be explored by the study on wilderness policy. The study is to be completed in April.

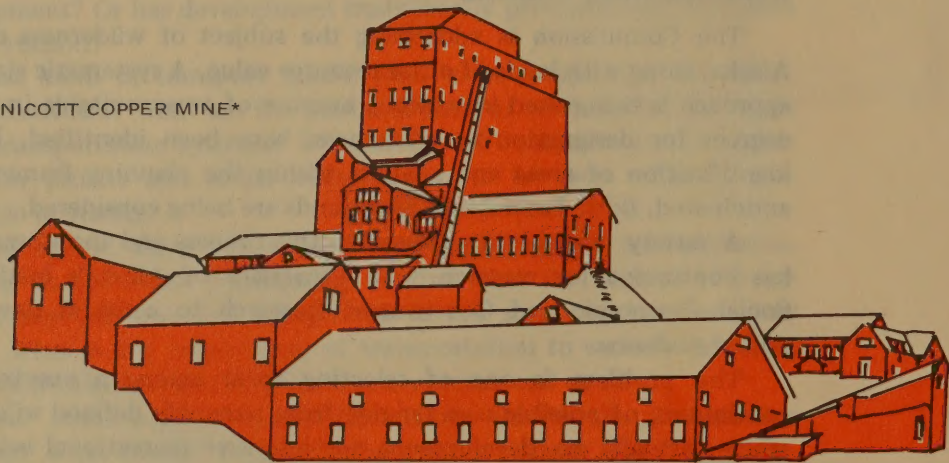
Cooperative Resource Development

Due to the profound implications of resource development on land use planning and the diverse interests among the major resource owners—Federal, State and Native—the Commission has undertaken a study to determine what basis, if any, exists for cooperative resource development. The purpose of the study is to provide a basis for recommendations on means of avoiding conflicts over resource development.

The study, contracted through the University of Alaska's Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research in November of 1975, will first identify who Alaska's land resource owners are and then what bases for cooperation among them exist.

The study will be completed early in 1976. If conditions for cooperation do not exist, the Commission may develop recommendations that will facilitate cooperative resource development.

KENNICOTT COPPER MINE*



Minerals, Agriculture, and Timber

A three-part study on the economic potential of Alaska's minerals, agriculture, and timber was initiated by the Commission in the latter part of 1975. The emphasis of the study, which builds on research compiled by the Commission's Resource Planning Team, is to determine which of Alaska's natural resources will be used and when; how much of the resources will be used and how fast; and what effect the development of those resources will have on State growth.

The minerals study is divided into two parts: oil and energy minerals; and metalliferous and other minerals. The basic research on petroleum and energy minerals is being done by the Commission staff

using current publications and reference materials including those on Outer Continental Shelf exploration and alternative development projections as a base to which the staff will add their own research. This information, as well as the information obtained from other energy studies will be used to establish alternative use and development patterns. This data will be analyzed using the Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research economic model of the State to determine the total statewide economic effects of exploiting these resources.

The metalliferous and other minerals study is based primarily on the information published in the study "Mineral Accessibility on Federal Lands" that was prepared for the Office of Technology Assessment, United States Congress. This information is being supplemented by staff research in those portions of the study which more detail is needed for Commission purposes. The study will assess the feasibility of metalliferous mining considering Alaska costs and external market demands.

The agricultural study is being performed by the University of Alaska's Institute of Social, Economic and Government Research and the Institute of Agricultural Sciences under contract with the Commission.

The first part will be the responsibility of Dr. Wayne Thomas of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Fairbanks and will look at the feasibility of agricultural production in light of physical potential for production as they relate to domestic Alaska markets, considering the size, start-up costs, and market infrastructure needs. The same type of analysis will then be done for non-Alaskan markets.

The second part of the study will involve the use of an outside consultant in agricultural economics to examine the export potential of Alaskan agriculture. This will involve looking at the relative price shifts, both in the contiguous 48 States and internationally, that are necessary to bring Alaska's agricultural potential into an economically viable entity.

The timber industry study will be accomplished principally through Commission staff research. This study looks into the status of the industry both in terms of its returns to the resource owners as well as the economic advantages currently being enjoyed by the producers with both long- and short-term effects being considered. As the southeastern coastal forestries have been studied quite extensively in previous years, the study will focus on interior forests with respect to both silva-culture and from a purely economic viewpoint. Part of the purpose of this study will be to establish a basis for determining management priorities for some of the proposed National Interest (d)(2) lands and consequently who might be the best agency to manage the region.

Rural Settlement Patterns

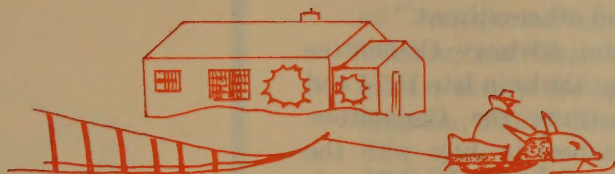
At the end of 1975 the Commission was involved in selecting a consultant to conduct a study of settlement patterns in rural Alaska. The purpose of this study is to identify and describe forces which are currently bringing about changes in the size and distribution of population in rural Alaska.

In contracting for this study, the Commission is seeking to draw on the expertise of an individual whose knowledge of regional science, particularly of theories of community size distribution and of the effects of shifts from a subsistence to a cash economy on community size. The specific geographical area under study is that portion of Alaska west and north of the urban, road-connected communities of southcentral Alaska.

Recently, the forces which are changing communities in rural Alaska have gained momentum. In the past 10 years the State and Federal Governments have intensified their efforts in rural Alaska (e.g., housing programs, sewer and water construction, new school development, and other community service projects). The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, passed in 1971, infused rural Alaskan communities, particularly the regional centers, with cash and economic power. The traditional subsistence economy is being replaced in some places by a cash economy. Visible changes in life style may indicate a change in culture. Oil pipeline construction has provided a new opportunity for employment for Alaska Natives, but often at locations far from their home communities. These and other factors, such as the attractions of urban living, a rate of natural population increase substantially higher than that of the Nation as a whole, and changing attitudes about mobility, are currently causing shifts in community size and distribution, and in the interrelationship between communities of rural Alaska.

Public policymakers should be aware of these trends and influences as they make decisions which, in turn, affect rural settlement patterns in one way or the other.

The Commission plans to incorporate material from this study in its final report. The study will be especially pertinent to the sections covering major social and economic determinants of land use and to policy recommendations pertaining to community growth and private land use.



DOG SLED PULLED
BY IRON DOG

Cultural Change in Rural Alaska

As of the end of 1975, the Commission had initiated research on the sociocultural implications of land use-related policies and decisions in rural Alaska. Two contracted studies, one with Dr. Mim Dixon and Ms. JoAnn Gal, the other with Dr. Nancy Yaw Davis, had been let with completion dates set early in 1976. The research was to assess the significance of subsistence activities, village interrelationships, population patterns, and cash and jobs on rural Alaska and their implications for public policy decisions and government procedures and practices. Among the questions of policy significance to which the research will relate are:

- (1) What are the cultural consequences of restricting Native access to traditionally used lands and resources? What is the cultural impact on the Native community of providing access for non-Natives to those lands and resources?
- (2) In what ways do various Native communities wish to change culturally? To which changes are they most resistant or least adoptable?
- (3) What are the nature and strength of functional and perceived linkages and relationships among villages? Where are the boundaries of regions as defined by these linkages? Are these regions appropriate for governmental purposes?
- (4) What are the trends and shifts in village size distribution? How do they relate to changes from a subsistence to a monetary economy? What is the relationship between rate and nature of cultural change and community size?
- (5) What means are most appropriate for government to elicit and understand the general sentiment of Native communities on public policy issues?

With findings from these and other studies, the Commission will incorporate consideration of sociocultural impacts in its policy deliberations.

PUBLIC DIALOGUE

Advisory Committee

Section 17(a)(7)(F) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act requires that the Commission "establish a committee of land-use advisers to the Commission, made up of representatives of commercial and industrial land users in Alaska, recreational land users, wilderness users, environmental groups, Alaska Natives, and other citizens."

As many of the original members of the Advisory Committee assumed important roles in State government in Alaska in late 1974 and early 1975, it became necessary to reconstitute the Committee. Appointments were made of nine new members in July with the reappointment of three original members, Frank E. Nyman and Sam C. Sandusky of Anchorage, and Richard Atuk of Nome. Past members of the Advisory Committee include Governor Jay Hammond, Alaska Native Federation President, Sam Kito, Jr., and Commission members Phil R. Holdsworth and John W. Schaeffer.

Land Use Planning Conference

In January of 1975, the Commission, in conjunction with the Alaska Humanities Forum, co-sponsored a land use planning conference for the public and policymakers.

The Commission and Humanity Forum's purpose in conducting this conference was to provide a setting which would encourage dialogue about emerging issues involving the role of government in land use planning and control. The conference, entitled "Land and Government: Options in State Legislation," brought together over 400 concerned citizens, including members of the League of Women Voters, Native village and regional corporation leaders, legislators, and local, State, and Federal officials.

Speakers at the conference included Governor Jay Hammond who keynoted the conference by emphasizing the values of cooperative land management; former Oregon State Senator Hector Macpherson, who played a formative role in developing Oregon's land use legislation; Professor Robert H. Twiss of the University of California, Berkeley, who advocated an "every-square-inch" approach to land use planning; Donald Gralnek, an attorney from California, who described California's experience with land planning legislation; and Lance Marston, Director of the Department of the Interior's Office of Land Use and Water Planning.

In a series of workshops, each participant had a chance to become directly involved in debating and evaluating State land use issues. Highlights of the conference were summarized in a report which was distributed to all conference participants.

The primary values of the conference were derived from expression of the public's values and needs reflected in workshop summaries, and from dissemination of information about policies and problems of other states. The conference, in effect, identified a spectrum of land planning needs as perceived by Alaskans, and alternative solutions to those needs. As such, the conference provided a basis for future development with knowledgeable public involvement of State land use policy.

COMMISSION MEETINGS

*Copies of Commission Meeting Minutes
are available upon request*

January 16-17

Co-Chairman Jackman and Commissioners Phil Holdsworth and Charles Konigsberg were sworn into office. Commission Subcommittees created: Transportation; Federal Land Policy; State Land Policy; Fish and Wildlife; and Goals and Objectives. Reports were presented on: Easements; Study Designs; Land Studies; Social and Economic Studies Program; Utility Corridors; and Native Issues.

April 30, May 1-2

Reports were presented on: Work Study Contracts; Review of State Division of Lands Policies; Cook Inlet's view of Claims Act Amendments; Coastal Zone Legislation; Mount McKinley Cooperative Committee; Forest Service Study on Wrangell Mountains; Bureau of Land Management Study on Iliamna Area; Small Land Withdrawals; discussed amendments to the Claims Act; and forthcoming visit of U. S. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

July 16-17

Reports were presented on: State Lands; Advisory Committee; forthcoming U. S. Senate Interior Committee visit; and Federal Land Policy. Plans for Commission tour of the Alyeska pipeline were discussed. Natural Systems Study Award discussed. Other topics discussed were: Easement Policy; Small Land Withdrawals; and the creation of an interagency Transportation Planning Committee.

August 14 (Informal Meeting)

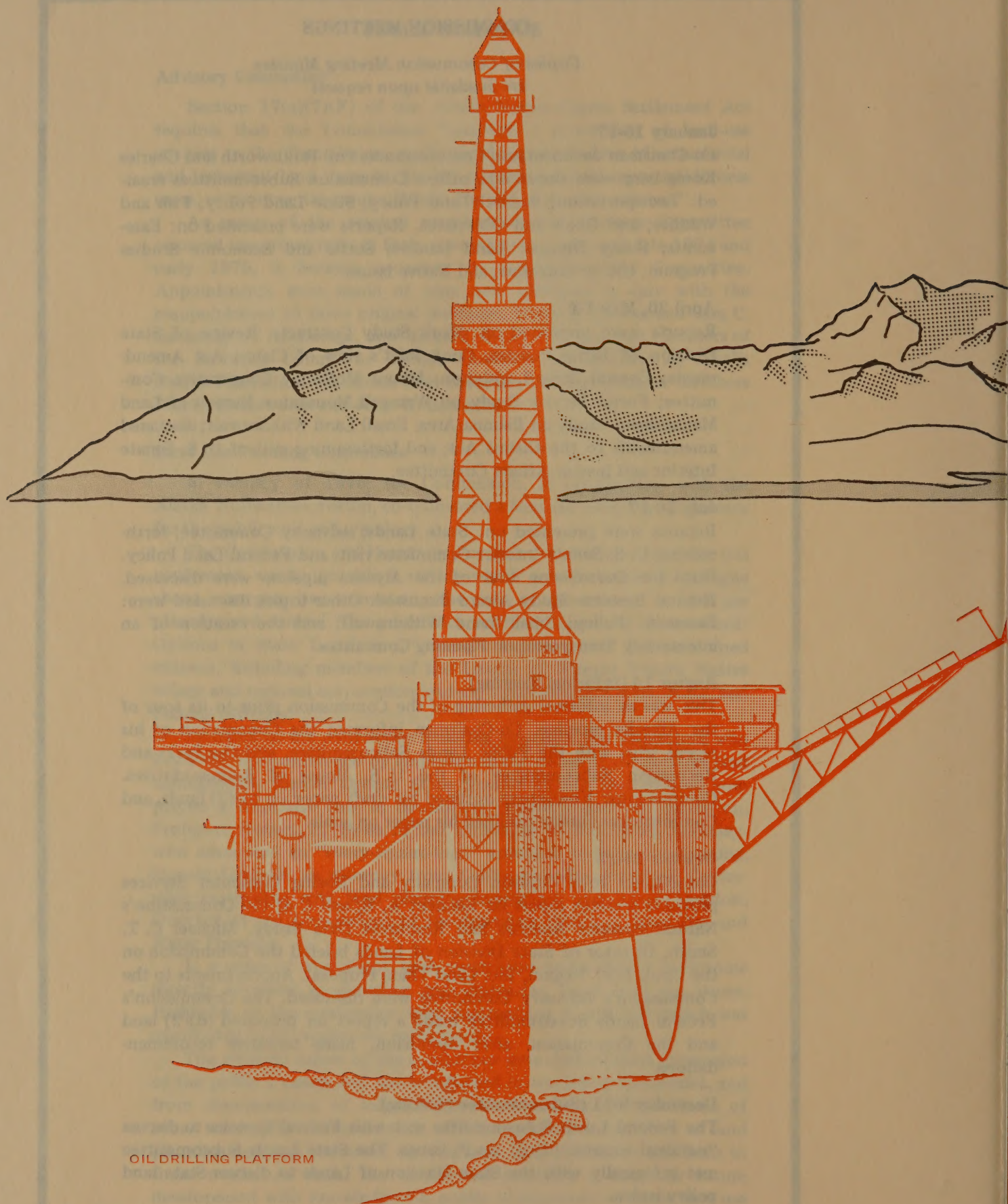
This was an informal gathering of the Commission prior to its tour of the Alyeska pipeline. Co-Chairman informed the Commission of his recent trips with the Public Lands Subcommittee, and the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the U. S. House of Representatives. Commissioner Konigsberg outlined his draft paper on (d)(2) lands, and Commissioner Hurley outlined his paper on goals.

October 24-25

Consultants John Graham Company and Boeing Computer Services provided a status report on Element A, B, and C of the Commission's Natural Systems Analysis and Resources Data Study. Michael C. T. Smith, Director of State Division of Lands briefed the Commission on the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. Land Trade Proposal. Appointments to the Commission's Advisory Committee were discussed. The Commission's Federal Lands Subcommittee made a report on proposed (d)(2) land and the Commission, after discussion, made tentative recommendations.

December 9-11 (Subcommittee Meeting)

The Federal Lands Subcommittee met with Federal agencies to discuss "national interest (d)(2) land" issues. The State Lands Subcommittee met informally with the State Division of Lands to discuss State land policy issues.



OIL DRILLING PLATFORM

Appendicies



STAFF COMMENTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS

The Commission was requested to comment on two important environmental impact statements during 1975. The first was requested by the State Division of Policy Development and Planning on its Draft Environmental Impact Statement on a Proposed Beaufort Sea Petroleum Lease Sale. The second was requested by the Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office, U. S. Department of the Interior on its Draft Environmental Impact Statement on Outer Continental Shelf Leasing in the North Gulf of Alaska.

The Commission staff was requested by the Co-Chairman to provide comments. The staff findings do not constitute an official Commission position, nor necessarily the opinions of the Commission Co-Chairmen. Rather, they are the compiled comments of individual planners, resource specialists, and economists on the Commission staff.



Beaufort Sea Petroleum Lease Sale

In May, the Commission staff presented comments on the draft environmental assessment of proposed State petroleum leasing in the Beaufort Sea. The staff identified several areas where they found additional research and evaluation warranted. Among these were the effect of gravel removal on coastlines, and the impact of oil development on the polar bear. Commission staff also recommended consideration of the following aspects of development in the assessment:

- (1) the need for additional airfields;
- (2) water and waste disposal requirements for a temporary work force;
- (3) analysis of the sulphur content of oil and gas natural seep samples in the proposed leasing area;
- (4) a comparison of the environmental effects of pile-support causeways and gravel roads; and
- (5) the "risk capital" necessary for Alaska drilling programs.

Some Commission staff recommended a more in-depth consideration of a permanent community at Prudhoe Bay and related infrastructure costs in light of varying populations and the finite lifespan of oil fields. Finally, staff suggested that the economic impacts of State spending of oil revenues on Alaska's urban areas and the effects of oil development on regional inflation and income redistribution should be investigated.

In general, staff found the assessment to be a creditable one. Some staff expressed reservations with the report's conclusion that the lease sale should be held and stated that other means of generating revenues to support State operations in the short term should be explored. The staff comments summarized here were transmitted to the Governor's office in a letter dated May 20, 1975, to Robert Weeden, Director of Policy Development and Planning.

Outer Continental Shelf Leasing in the North Gulf of Alaska

In August, the Commission staff reviewed a draft environmental impact statement prepared by the Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office on Oil Leasing in the North Gulf of Alaska.

The staff identified several questions that should be addressed in the report's discussion of sociocultural impacts of offshore development and in the report's economic cost/benefit analysis. One such question was how will new residents moving to the area for oil and oil-related employment interact with traditional residents of the coastal areas affected. The Commission's economists suggested that capital costs and the effects of rapid growth and regional inflation on the distribution of real income be identified. It was their feeling that a redistribution that constitutes an overall loss in real income of established residents, with gain principally accruing to new residents was a concern uppermost in the Alaskan public's mind.

Commission planners suggested ways in which the unpredictability of oil exploration and development might be considered in planning for impacts associated with development. They proposed reassessment impacts at appropriate points during exploration and development, and staged leasing to provide actual experiences on a small scale that could be used in the evaluation and planning of more extensive exploration and development. As a factor mitigating socioeconomic impacts, advance payment of local taxes for the purpose of facilitating the efforts of communities to plan for the accommodation of rapid population growth and development was suggested. In other areas where small communities have been subjected to major economic impacts, the difficulties of providing services for expanding populations have been compounded by the fact that tax revenues did not accrue to the municipality sufficiently early to permit planning and advance development of public facilities and services.

Staff findings on the report were transmitted to Edward Hoffman, Manager, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Office in a letter dated August 29, 1975.

COMMISSION PUBLICATIONS

Annual Reports:

- *"1972 Annual Report," January 1973 — Vols. I and II
- *"1973 Annual Report," January 1974
- "1974 Annual Report," January 1975 — "Alaska's Land 1974"

Major Publications:

- **Summary of the Conference on Taking Fish and Game Resources to Meet Subsistence Needs*, February 1974, Juneau, Alaska.
- **Land Planning and Policy in Alaska: Recommendations Concerning National Interest Lands* (Printed by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs), June 1974, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
- Resources of Alaska: A Regional Summary* (619pp.), July 1974.
- **Alaska Resources Inventory* (91 volumes of narrative on 17 subject fields, with over 800 map overlays), December 1974.
- Alaska Regional Profiles* (6 volumes: Arctic, Northwest, Southwest, Southeast, Yukon and Southcentral Region.) Jointly published with the Alaska Office of the Governor and the Arctic Environmental Information and Data Center. The "Southcentral" Region was published in 1974 and the "Arctic" Region was published in 1975.
- **Land and Government — Options in State Legislation*, January 13-14, 1975.
- 14(c) Handbook for Village Corporations*, — Reconveying Land, July 1975.
- Landlords of Alaska?* — A reprint of Section D of the *Anchorage Sunday Times*, July 20, 1975.
- Easements in Alaska* — A small leaflet which briefly explains easements which are required by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, June 1975.
- Agenda for State Lands: Recommendations to the People of Alaska on the Future of their Public Lands*, December 1975.

Newsletter:

- "For Land's Sake,"
 - *Vol. I, No. 1-10 (1973)
 - Vol. II, No. 1-5 (1974)
 - Vol. III, No. 1-2 (1975)

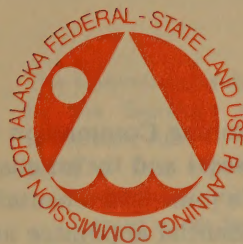
Maps:

"Major Ecosystems of Alaska," 1973

News Releases for 1975:

January 7	"January Commission Meeting"
January 10	"Gov. Hammond Address Land Use Conference"
January 27	"Mt. McKinley Meeting at Trapper Creek"
February 3	"Mt. McKinley Meeting at Trapper Creek"
February 14	"Mt. McKinley Meeting in Anchorage"
February 26	"Commission to Hold Subcommittee Meetings"
March 7	"Land Planning Report Available" (Annual Report)
March 14	"Commission Responds to Interior's Alaska Easement Plan"
March 17	"Meetings Scheduled for Mt. McKinley Cooperative Planning Committee"
March 20	"Summary of Recent Commission Subcommittee Meetings"
March 27	"Land Commission Comments on State Coastal Legislation"
March 28	"Governor Supports Extension of Alaska Land Commission"
April 9	"Commission Responds to Interior's Corridor Proposals"
April 23	"Land Use Commission Meets"
May 20	"Co-Chairmen Testify — Amendments to the Native Claims Act and BLM Organic Act"
July 8	"Graham Company Captures Research Contract"
July 8	"Land Use Planning Commission to Meet July 16, 17"
July 25	"Land Use Advisory Committee Named"
July 25	"Assistant Secretary Hughes to Attend Transportation Meeting"
July 25	"Commission Recommends State Land Policy"
July 28	"Senate Interior Committee Tour (of Alaska) Cancelled"
August 4	"Land Commission Asks USDI to Prepare D-1 Regulations"
October 25	"Commission Suggests New Approach on Federal Lands"
November 10	Information Item — "Tentative Recommendations for National Interest Lands (d)(2)"

* Copies of publications marked with an asterisk are no longer available for distribution. Copies of all Commission publications are sent throughout Alaska and the Nation for public use and reference.



COMMISSION HISTORY

History of Recommendations, Inquiries, Formal Presentations, and Symposia

The document which follows is a chronological listing of recommendations, inquiries, formal presentations, and symposia made or conducted by the Commission since its establishment. Each such action is denoted by date, by reference to relevant statutory authority, and by a short narrative description. Space limitations have precluded an exhaustive treatment of the items considered. Hence, with respect to Commission recommendations and inquiries, the chronology does not contain a summary of the action taken by the recipient of such a communication. This information can be obtained by examining Commission files, which are available for public inspection during normal working hours, or by contacting John W. Katz, Legal Counsel to the Commission, at 907-279-9565. It should also be noted that the chronology deals only with formal Commission actions. Thus, it does not seek to itemize the large number of instances in which Commission members and staff have provided assistance, participated in informal discussions and meetings, performed research, made inquiries, or have otherwise initiated action in furtherance of the Commission's statutory mandate, as provided in Sections 17(a) and (b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and in complementary State legislation.

INTRODUCTION

The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska was created by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1601 *et seq.*) and by an enactment of the Alaska State Legislature (A.S. 41.40.010-41.40.120). The Commission is a joint instrumentality of government. As such, it is composed of five Federal members, including one Presidential appointee and four members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and five State members, including the Governor or his designee and four gubernatorial appointees. The Commission is financed by the Federal and State governments on a 50/50 matching fund basis. Under both the Federal and State enabling statutes, as amended, the Commission is scheduled to terminate on June 30, 1979.

Both the Federal and State enactments charge the Commission with broad responsibilities in matters pertaining to the ownership, management, and use of lands located in Alaska. With one exception to be mentioned below, the Commission's responsibilities are advisory in nature. The basic elements of the Commission's statutory mandate can be summarized as follows:

1. Undertake a process of land use planning, including recommendations concerning areas of Alaska which should be retained in Federal ownership as parks, wildlife refuges, national forests, and other management units; Federal and State lands which should be made available for disposal; and the use to be made of other lands retained in Federal and State ownership.
2. Make recommendations concerning proposed land selections by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act and by Native corporations under the Settlement Act.
3. Be available to advise and assist in the development of land use plans for lands selected by Natives and by the State.
4. Make recommendations concerning possible changes in the laws, policies, and programs which apply to lands in Alaska.
5. Make recommendations to insure that economic growth and development are orderly and planned, and are designed to insure the economic and social well-being of the people of Alaska.
6. Recommend the reservation in Native patents of public easements which are considered reasonably necessary to promote important public purposes.
7. Review existing Federal withdrawals to determine whether any modifications should be made.
8. Make recommendations with respect to the programs and budgets of those Federal and State agencies responsible for the administration of Alaska lands.
9. Make recommendations to improve coordination and consultation between the State and Federal governments in matters relating to resource allocation and land use.
10. Make recommendations on ways to avoid conflict between the State of Alaska and Native corporations in their respective selection of public lands.

In addition to this authority, A.S. 41.40.120 provides that any recommendation made by the Commission and concurred in by the Governor or his designee with respect to the most prudent and beneficial use of State land will constitute a classification of that land until December 31, 1976, and thereafter until a change is made.

08/16/72	National Interest Lands 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(A)	<p>The Commission submitted several alternative options for consideration by the Secretary of the Interior under Section 17(d)(2) of the Settlement Act.</p> <p>(a) The first recommended option was that lands considered for withdrawal under Section 17(d)(2) be withdrawn or classified instead under Section 17(d)(1).</p> <p>(b) The second option was that any portion of the 80 million acres in conflict with areas designated as "critical" or "highest priority" by the State of Alaska or Alaska Native organizations be transferred from (d)(2) to (d)(1) status.</p> <p>(c) The third option constituted a compilation of the Commission's specific geographic recommendations on critical areas in the Section 17(d)(2) withdrawals. The Commission added that in making his decisions with respect to (d)(2) lands, the Secretary should "give meticulous examination" to the testimony delivered before the Commission by Native regional corporations.</p>
08/16/72	Deficiency Lands 11(a)(3) 17(a)(7)(B)	The Commission urged the Secretary of the Interior to accord the deficiency land needs of Native organizations priority in every instance over 17(d)(1) and 17(d)(2) withdrawals.
08/16/72	Interim Management 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission urged that Departmental withdrawal orders under Section 17(d)(2) should contain specific language indicating that subsistence use and recreational hunting and fishing be permitted for the duration of the withdrawal.
08/16/72	Intergovernmental Cooperation 17(d)(1) & (2) 17(a)(7)(J)	The Commission recommended to the Interior Department that it work in close cooperation with the State of Alaska and Alaska Native groups in determining "the long-term best use and jurisdiction of both (d)(1) and (d)(2) withdrawals."
10/17/72	Natural Resources Library 17(a)(7)(J)	The Commission urged the creation by the Department of the Interior of a natural resource library within the State of Alaska.
10/27/72	ANCSA Regulations 25 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission recommended that initial regulations proposed by the Bureau of Land Management to implement certain provisions of ANCSA be modified in accordance with a staff memorandum dated October 20, 1972.
11/02/72	Public Easements 17(b) 17(a)(6)(B)	The Commission requested legal opinions from the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior regarding acceptable methods of description for identifying public easements and regarding the effect of the Settlement Act on previously existing laws which authorize the reservation of certain easements in patents conveyed by the United States.
11/03/72	Agency Budgets 17(a)(7)(G)	The Commission submitted comments to the President on the Fiscal Year 1974 budgets of the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of sports Fisheries and Wildlife, National Park Service, U. S. Geological Survey, and the Forest Service.
11/21/72	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission requested information from several Federal agencies relative to those international treaties and other obligations involving functions which should be protected with public easements pursuant to appropriate provisions of the Settlement Act.

12/22/72	Agency Budgets 17(a)(7)(G)	The Commission submitted comments to the Governor of Alaska on the 1974 Fiscal Year budgets of the Departments of Environmental Conservation, Fish and Game, Natural Resources, and Public Works.
01/16/73	Land Status Changes 17(a)(7)(J)	The Commission requested that prior to formal action, it be advised by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture and by the State of Alaska of any plans to transfer land or otherwise to change its present status.
02/22/73	Subsistence Conference 17(a)(7)(E)	The Commission sponsored a conference to consider: (1) a definition of subsistence use; (2) the regulatory authority of management agencies; and (3) alternative solutions to problems identified.
03/05/73	Core Township Selections 12(a) 17(a)(7)(B)	The Commission recommended, on the request of Doyon, Ltd., that the Secretary of the Interior make immediate conveyance to eligible villages of the "first" or "core" township in which such villages are situated—a mandatory selection under provisions of the Settlement Act. The Commission suggested further that interim conveyances to villages under this program include certain temporary covenants recommended by Commission staff and approved in consultation with Doyon, Ltd. In addition, the Commission instructed staff to advise other regions of the recommendation affecting Doyon, Ltd., so that like recommendations could be submitted to the Department upon their request.
03/06/73	Deficiency Lands 11(a)(3) 17(a)(7)(B)	<p>The Commission provided the Secretary of the Interior with recommendations for resolving the land selection problems of Chugach Natives, Inc. In dealing with these problems, the Commission adopted the following general principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Land withdrawals made under Section 11(a)(3) for possible regional selection should include any lands remaining after village selections from the same areas. (b) The "similar in character" standard should apply to both regional and village deficiency withdrawals made pursuant to Section 11(a)(3). (c) In making a particular regional deficiency withdrawal, the criterion for determining lands that are "similar in character" should be the character of the land in the township or townships in which an appropriate village (as determined by reference to geographic and other relevant factors) within the region is located.
03/07/73	Deficiency Lands 11(a)(3) 17(a)(7)(B)	The Commission adopted formula three for calculating the gross acreage of village and regional deficiency withdrawals, as said formula is described in staff memoranda dated December 12, 1972 and January 9, 1973.
03/15/73	Public Easements 17(b) 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission inquired into present Bureau of Land Management policy with respect to the reservation of public easements on Native allotments located in Alaska.
03/15/73	Off-Road Vehicle Regulations 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission staff made recommendations to the Bureau of Land Management respecting the Bureau's proposed regulations to govern the use of off-road vehicles on the public lands of the United States. In brief, the staff recommended that except in certain circumstances, operators of off-road vehicles in Alaska be exempted from the proposed requirement that only licensed drivers may operate such vehicles on the public lands and also recommended that off-road vehicles engaged in mineral exploration activity be made subject to essentially the same rules and regulations as will govern the operation of off-road vehicles used for other purposes.

03/21/73	Administrative Appeals 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission recommended that the Secretary of the Interior appoint an Alaska Task Force, to be headquartered in Alaska with staff, to process administrative appeals involving the public lands of this State. The purpose of this recommendation was to accelerate the processing of pending appeals and to establish a hearing board familiar with local conditions and more accessible to most Alaskans than is the present Office of Hearings and Appeals.
03/22/73	Involvement of Local Residents 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission recommended that constituent agencies of the Department of the Interior should strengthen their field contacts with the residents of areas especially impacted by agency action and studies.
03/22/73	2(c) Study 2(c) 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission requested information from the Secretary of the Interior relative to the status of his examination pursuant to Section 2(c) of the Settlement Act of those programs primarily designed to benefit Alaska Natives and also asked for any preliminary results which might then have been available.
03/28/73	Deficiency Lands 11(a)(3) 17(a)(7)(B)	The Commission recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that certain additional lands be withdrawn to satisfy the subsurface deficiency of Koniag, Inc., the regional corporation for the Kodiak region. The additional lands recommended for prompt withdrawal were located on the Alaska mainland within the revised boundaries of Koniag, as requested by that corporation.
04/09/73	Geological Exploration 11(a) 16(a) 19(b) 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that he allow geological and scientific exploration on (d)(2) lands and lands withdrawn for possible Native selection, with Native approval, if such exploration would not involve the use of all-terrain vehicles or harm to the environment.
04/13/73	ANCSA Regulations 25 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission made a detailed set of recommendations regarding the Bureau of Land Management's second set of proposed regulations to implement certain provisions of the Settlement Act. These recommendations dealt with such matters as village eligibility, the identification of public easements on Native lands, the rules which should apply to regional corporation land selections, the protection of mining claims, and other questions germane to the implementation of the Act.
04/30/73	Wildlife Refuge Legislation 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission advised Representative John Dingell, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, that there might be a conflict between the Subcommittee's consideration of legislation to establish certain wildlife refuges in Alaska and the study then being conducted by the Department of the Interior and the Commission of lands withdrawn under Section 17(d)(2) of the Settlement Act for possible designation as units of the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, or Wild and Scenic River system. (The Act requires both the Secretary of the Interior and the Commission to conduct such studies, with the Secretary being further required to submit his recommendations to Congress by December 18, 1973.)
05/11/73	Mineral Surveys 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission inquired into Department of the Interior policy with respect to whether the U. S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines may conduct mineral survey work on lands included within the National Park and Wildlife Refuge systems.

06/10/73	Information Inventory 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission provided financial assistance to the Soil Conservation Service to enable the latter agency to prepare mosaic maps of the State of Alaska utilizing imagery derived from the Earth Resource Technology Satellite.
06/11/73	ANCSA Regulations 25 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission addressed an inquiry to the Department of the Interior relative to possible problems with four items in the final Settlement Act regulations issued by the Bureau of Land Management.
06/18/73	Native Reserves 19(b) 17(a)(7)(B)	The Commission forwarded to the Interior Department a brief prepared by legal counsel for the people of St. Lawrence Island relative to the status of that island as a reserve under Section 19(b) of the Settlement Act.
06/29/73	National Interest Lands 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(I)	At his request, the Commission gave Senator Mike Gravel of Alaska information pertaining to possible sites for the development of the Senator's proposed Mt. McKinley city.
07/73	Land Surveys 17(a)(7)(B) & (H)	The Commission worked with the Bureau of Land Management in the early phases of the development of a program for contracting out cadastral survey work to private parties. The principal objective of this effort was to accelerate survey work to be conducted on lands selected by the State of Alaska and Native corporations under the Alaska Statehood and Settlement Acts, respectively.
07/05/73	National Interest Lands 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission responded to Senator Stevens' inquiry concerning possible recreational development around Mt. McKinley National Park.
08/02/73	Administrative Appeals 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission addressed a follow-up communication to the Interior Department relative to the need for the establishment in Alaska of an administrative tribunal to hear appeals involving lands located here.
08/02/73	National Interest Lands 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission reported to the Secretary of the Interior relative to its preliminary land use recommendations for national interest lands withdrawn pursuant to Section 17(d)(2) of the Settlement Act. The report was subsequently printed by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
08/03/73	Deficiency Lands 11(a)(3) 17(a)(7)(B)	The Commission recommended that the Department of the Interior make additional withdrawals within the NANA region for the village of Kotzebue.
08/06/73	National Interest Lands Deficiency Lands 17(d)(2), 11(a)(3) 17(a)(7)(A) & (B)	The Commission reiterated an earlier recommendation that Native village and regional deficiency needs be given preference over withdrawals effected pursuant to Section 17(d)(2) of the Settlement Act. The Commission also stated that none of its recommendations concerning the use of (d)(2) lands should be construed so as to preclude necessary deficiency classifications. Finally, the Commission requested that the Secretary of the Interior exercise his administrative authority by designating needed deficiency lands prior to transmittal to Congress of recommendations regarding the (d)(2) withdrawals.
09/73	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	As requested, the Commission staff presented a natural resource summary encompassing the lands available for possible selection by Cook Inlet Region, Inc., and its constituent villages. The summary was presented orally to representatives of the regional corporation on the date indicated.

09/25-09/28/73	Conference on Land Use Planning and Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B) & (C)	In conjunction with the Alaska Humanities Forum and the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, the Commission sponsored a conference concerning a number of procedural and substantive matters arising out of the Native land selection process authorized in the Settlement Act and concerning various aspects of local and regional land use planning, including the role played by local governments in enforcing land use controls.
10/73, 11/73, 12/73 & 01/74	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	At the request of Doyon, Ltd., the Commission staff participated in four training sessions during which representatives of villages located within the Doyon Region were acquainted with the Commission's resource inventory and with the rules governing land selections under the Settlement Act.
10/73	Ecosystem Maps 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission prepared and distributed a map depicting the major ecosystems of Alaska.
10/04/73	Land Records 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission provided officials of the Alaska Court System with an analysis of the estimated impact of the Settlement Act on the State's system for the recordation of documents pertaining to land.
10/05/73	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	As requested, the Commission staff presented a review of natural resources and land uses as they relate to alternative land selection opportunities available in the Koniag region. This review was presented orally to representatives of the regional corporation on the date indicated.
10/05/73	Native Education 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission provided Senator Gravel, at his request, with an analysis of a pending proposal concerning Native training and education needs.
10/10/73	Native Allotments 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission commented extensively on various facets of procedural and substantive standards for adjudicating the validity of Native allotment applications filed pursuant to the 1906 Act, as these standards were spelled out in a Department of the Interior memorandum dated June 6, 1973.
10/12/73	Native Education 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission sponsored a conference composed of Alaskan educators to discuss the educational needs of Natives and other citizens resulting from the enactment and implementation of the Settlement Act.
10/16-17/73	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	At the request of the people of Venetie and Arctic Village, Commission staff personnel presented an inventory of natural resources located within lands reserved for their possible selection. The purpose of this presentation was to assist the people in determining which of the two selection options provided in Section 19(b) of the Settlement Act they should choose.
10/18/73	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	At the request of the people of Tetlin, Commission staff personnel presented an inventory of natural resources located within lands reserved for their possible selection. The purpose for this presentation was to assist the local people in determining which of the two selection options provided in Section 19(b) of the Settlement Act they should choose.
10/22-27/73	Native Planning Assistance 17(a)(7)(B)	At the request of the Bering Straits Regional Corporation, the Commission staff presented a summary to regional officials of the natural resources located on lands encompassed within the former Elim and St. Lawrence Island Reserves.
10/23/73	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission addressed a follow-up inquiry to various government agencies concerning the need for and proposed location of public easements required to guarantee United States treaty obligations.

10/24/73	Wilderness Proposals 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission submitted written testimony to the Department of the Interior concerning the proposed Nunivak Island Wilderness area.
10/29/73	Native Reserves 19(b) 17(a)(7)(B)	The Commission distributed a staff paper concerning the land selection option granted to revoked reserves in Section 19 of the Settlement Act. This paper contained an objective analysis of the various monetary, land, and other considerations bearing upon the choice provided in Section 19(b).
11/06/73	Distribution of Resource Information 17(a)(7)(I)	The Commission entered into an agreement with the Alaska Division of Planning and Research for the publication of regional profiles based primarily on earlier inventory work performed by the Commission's Resource Planning Team. The purpose of these profiles was to describe through graphics and narrative discussion the natural resources found in the principal regions of Alaska.
11/21/73	Wilderness Proposals 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission recommended to the Department of the Interior against the designation on Nunivak Island as a unit of the National Wilderness System. Instead, the Commission suggested that three specific areas on the island be further studied for possible management as wilderness areas.
11/29/73	ANCSA Paraphrase 17(a)(7)(B)	The Commission staff assisted in the preparation of a simplified version of certain provisions of the Settlement Act. The purpose of this paraphrase was to facilitate the translation of the Settlement Act from English into Yupik.
12/73 & 8/74	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	The Commission provided all regional corporations and each village corporation located on a revoked reserve with two sets of overlay maps depicting natural resources located on lands available for possible selection. These maps were prepared on the basis of information gathered by the Commission's Resource Planning Team.
12/06/73	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	As requested, the Commission staff presented a natural resource summary encompassing the lands available for possible selection by Chugach Natives, Inc., and its constituent villages. The summary was presented orally to representatives of the regional corporation on the date indicated.
12/10/73	Federal Mining Laws 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission conducted a one-week seminar composed of miners, environmentalists, economists, land use planners, government land managers, lawyers, and others in order to obtain varying perspectives on the present Federal laws governing hard rock mining. The seminar focused on the policies that should govern prospecting and mining activity, the deficiencies which exist in the present Federal mining laws, and on possible solutions thereto.
01/07/74	Native Allotments 17(a)(7)(H)	While expressing general approval of the Department of the Interior's revised guidelines for processing Native allotment applications, the Commission expressed continuing disagreement with the requirement that an allottee must allege use and occupancy at least five years prior to the effective date of an intervening Federal withdrawal.
01/10/74	Existing Federal Withdrawals 17(a)(7)(D)	The Commission provided the Secretary of the Interior with an interim staff report on the Kenai National Moose Range. The report sought to relate wildlife, scenic values, and other characteristics to Range objectives, as evidenced in relevant executive orders, reports, and other source material.

02/05/74	Subsistence Conference 17(a)(7)(I)	The Commission conducted a second conference on the use of renewable resources for subsistence purposes.
02/11/74	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission recommended that the Secretary of the Interior reserve certain easements on land to be transferred to the Kenai Native Association.
02/11/74 thru 02/12/74	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	At the request of the Bethel Community College and the Calista Corporation, several Commission staff members participated in a training program to acquaint Native representatives with general land selection principles and to apprise them of the results of resource inventory work performed by the Commission's Resource Planning Team.
02/12/74	National Interest Lands 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission requested that the Department of the Interior give the public additional time for making comments on draft environmental impact statements covering the 28 areas which the Secretary recommended to Congress for inclusion in one of the four conservation systems.
02/14/74	National Interest Lands 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(A)	In response to an inquiry from Senator Henry Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Commission submitted correspondence detailing its views on certain procedural considerations associated with Congressional consideration of (d)(2) legislation.
02/27/74	Forest Service Mining Regulations 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission submitted a detailed series of recommendations concerning proposed Forest Service regulations governing prospecting, mining, and certain other activities conducted within units of the National Forest System. The Commission's recommendations dealt with such matters as the bonding requirement specified in the regulations, approval and appellate procedures, and definitions.
03/02/74	National Interest Lands 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission published an analysis which compared its use recommendations for (d)(2) lands with the use and management concepts contained in the Interior Department's legislative proposal for such lands.
03/15/74	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission recommended to the Department of the Interior that certain easements be reserved on lands transferred to the Eklutna village corporation.
03/15/74	Native Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	At the request of the NANA Regional Corporation, the Commission prepared a report which dealt with possible village and regional land selections pursuant to appropriate provisions of the Settlement Act.
03/29/74	Deficiency Lands 11(a)(3) 17(a)(7)(B)	The Commission recommended to the Department of the Interior that additional acreage be withdrawn pursuant to Section 11(a)(3) of the Settlement Act to satisfy the selection requirements of Cook Inlet Region, Inc., and its constituent villages. Because of the existing land status situation in the Cook Inlet Region, most of the acreage which the Commission recommended for withdrawal was located in the Lake Clark area. This recommendation was followed by a meeting involving representatives of the Commission, Cook Inlet Region, Inc., and the Department of the Interior.
03/31/74 thru 04/01/74	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	At the request of the nonprofit corporation for the Calista Region, several Commission staff personnel met with representatives of villages located within the Clarence Rhodes National Wildlife Refuge to provide information pertaining to the deficiency withdrawals made for such villages and to discuss alternative land selection possibilities.

04/01/74	National Interest Lands 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(A)	At the request of Senator Gravel, representatives of the Commission conferred with the Senator and his staff concerning proposed (d)(2) legislation.
04/16/74	Review of Federal Withdrawals 17(a)(7)(D)	The Commission distributed a second staff study of the Kenai National Moose Range. This study constituted an analysis of the probable impact of boundary changes proposed by the Kenai Peninsula Borough and Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
04/18/74	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission recommended to the Department of the Interior that certain easements be reserved on land transferred to the Klukwan village corporation.
04/23/74	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission recommended to the Department of the Interior that certain easements be reserved on land transferred to Unalaska village corporation.
04/23/74	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission recommended to the Department of the Interior that certain easements be reserved on land transferred to the village corporations for Barrow, Wainwright, Point Hope, and Anaktuvuk Pass. In addition, certain easements were recommended for reservation on lands conveyed to the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation.
04/24/74	Transportation Corridors 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission advised the Governor of Alaska and the State Legislature that public hearings conducted by the Commission in late April and early May might be of assistance in planning new highways.
4/29-5/8/74	Transportation and Utility Corridors 17(a)(7)(A) & (J)	The Commission furnished the Bureau of Land Management with transcripts of hearings held by the Commission to consider possible routes for transportation and utility corridors.
5/74 & 9/74	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	At the request of the Bering Straits Native Corporation, the Commission presented an analysis of the land selection opportunities available to the 17 constituent villages located in the Bering Straits region. This analysis, which was presented at five village locations, included a review of land uses and resources, together with a discussion of alternate selection strategies.
05/21/74	Wilderness Proposals 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission submitted written testimony concerning the proposed Aleutian Islands wilderness area. The Commission stated therein that the Aleutian Islands proposal would benefit from further planning and review prior to the submission of legislation to Congress.
05/28/74	National Interest Lands 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission provided the Department of the Interior with a general statement concerning the environmental impact statements prepared by the Department to accompany its (d)(2) legislative proposals to Congress.
06/06/74	Review of Federal Withdrawals 3(e) 17(a)(7)(D) & (H)	The Commission addressed correspondence to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Royston Hughes concerning the administrative processing of small Federal withdrawals located within areas available for possible Native selection. In brief, the Commission recommended that pending a final determination of need or validity, Native corporations be permitted to "top file" on small withdrawals located within areas withdrawn under Section 11(a)(1) of the Settlement Act and on unpatented third-party entries made under the public land laws, and suggested a procedure for expediting the review of Federal holdings which are located within areas withdrawn under Section 11(a)(3) of the Act or which, for one reason or another, are not otherwise available for selection at this time.

06/20/74	Federal Power Commission Intervention 17(b) 17(a)(7)(A) & (I)	The Commission filed for leave to intervene in the Federal Power Commission's consideration of the application of Gas Arctic Pipeline Company to construct a pipeline for the transport south of natural gas produced at Prudhoe Bay. At the same time, the Commission advised the Secretary of the Interior of its interest in the routing of such a pipeline and requested permission to participate in any future Departmental consideration of a right-of-way for the transport of natural gas produced at Prudhoe Bay.
06/20/74	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission recommended the reservation of certain easements on lands to be transferred to the Yakutat village corporation.
06/23/74	Mining Law 22(c) 17(a)(7)(H)	At the request of the Commissioner of Natural Resources for the State of Alaska, the Commission Counsel prepared an analysis of Section 22(c) of the Settlement Act, together with a summary of the impact of the Act on the holders of unpatented mining claims located on lands selected by Native corporations.
06/74	Review of Federal Withdrawals 3(e) 17(a)(7)(D) & (K)	The Commission held a meeting composed of representatives of Native groups, the State of Alaska, and the Federal government to determine whether the State would exercise its 90-day preferential selection right with respect to Federal lands declared surplus to Federal needs within areas withdrawn for possible Native selection under the Settlement Act. This inquiry was precipitated by a motion introduced at a previous Commission meeting.
06/74	Native Assistance 14(c) 17(a)(7)(C)	In conjunction with other governmental and Native representatives, Commission staff personnel, using a handbook prepared by the staff, worked with the village of Nikolai in developing a plan for implementing Section 14(c) of the Settlement Act. When revised and supplemented, the handbook, which contains a legal analysis of the requirements stipulated in Section 14(c) and a discussion of relevant planning principles, will be distributed to Native villages throughout the State to assist them in effecting the reconveyances mandated by the Act.
06/74-07/74	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	At the request of Doyon, Limited, the Commission prepared an analysis of land selection opportunities available to Doyon's 34 constituent villages, eight groups, and the regional corporation itself. This analysis included a description of alternative selection strategies available to the various corporate entities.
07/15/74	Regional Profiles 17(a)(7)(A)	The first of six regional profiles utilizing information prepared by the Commission's Resource Planning Team was published by the State of Alaska in conjunction with the Sea Grant Program. The initial profile, which dealt with the southcentral region of Alaska, contains a summary of natural resources and physical conditions existing in the area covered by the report.
08/74	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission recommended the reservation of certain easements on lands to be transferred to the Kotzebue village corporation.
08/74-09/74	Native Land Selections 11(a)(3) 17(a)(7)(B)	At the request of Cook Inlet Region, Inc., the Commission prepared an analysis of lands which could be withdrawn by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to Section 11(a)(3) of the Settlement Act to satisfy the deficiency entitlement of that regional corporation.

08/01/74	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission recommended the reservation of certain easements on lands to be transferred to the Tyonek village corporation.
08/05/74	Review of Federal Withdrawals 3(e) 17(a)(7)(D)	The Commission wrote to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Royston Hughes to inquire into the status of the Department's consideration of Commission recommendations concerning the review and processing of small Federal withdrawals located within areas available for possible Native selection.
8/12-14/74	Native Planning Assistance 17(a)(7)(C)	At the request of the people of Venetie and Arctic Village, Commission staff participated in meetings concerning the future management and utilization of lands to be transferred to those corporations.
8/27/74	Mt. McKinley Study 17(a)(7)(A), (I), (J), & (K)	The Commission agreed to establish and provide staff support to a task force composed of representatives from all levels of government, Native corporations, and other land users. The task force will meet periodically for the purpose of developing a cooperative management plan covering lands located in and around Mt. McKinley National Park.
09/74	Review of Federal Withdrawals 3(e) 17(a)(7)(D) & (H)	The Commission furnished the Bureau of Land Management with copies of materials previously collected by the staff relative to the status of Federal holdings located within lands available for possible selection by the Eklutna village corporation. The purpose of this transmittal was to suggest possible procedures and modes of analysis which could be used by the BLM in its review of other Federal holdings.
09/74	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission recommended the reservation of certain easements on lands to be transferred to the Seldovia village corporation.
09/17/74	Public Easements 17(b)	The Commission sent draft criteria for the identification of public easements to over 400 government agencies, Native village and regional corporations, user groups, and individuals. This material consisted of definitions and assumptions, criteria, policies, standards, and procedures for use by the Commission and possibly other government agencies in recommending proposed easements to the Secretary of the Interior.
9/17 & 18/74	Native Planning Assistance 17(a)(7)(C)	At the request of the people of Elim, Commission staff personnel participated in meetings concerning the future management and utilization of lands to be transferred to that corporation.
10/74-11/74	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	As requested, the Commission staff made an analysis of natural resources located within lands available for possible selection by the village corporations in the Bristol Bay region. Alternative selection opportunities were also studied. The results of this examination were presented to the staff of the Bristol Bay Regional Corporation.
10/29/74	Review of Federal Withdrawals 3(e) 17(a)(7)(D) & (H)	The Commission wrote to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Royston Hughes to ascertain the status of a directive issued by him after discussions with the Federal and State Co-Chairmen relative to the administrative processing of military reserves and other Federal withdrawals exempt from Native selection in the absence of reclassification.
11/06/74	Public Easements 17(b) 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission wrote to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Royston Hughes to suggest that easement covenants contained in conveyancing documents issued to Native corporations be redrafted to specify in some detail the uses which would be permitted and prohibited within a particular easement. As the basis for this recommendation, the Commission referred to standards contained in a policy paper previously prepared for Commission consideration.

12/3-4/74	Native Land Selections 17(a)(7)(B)	As requested, the Commission staff presented a review of the natural resources encompassing the lands available for possible selection by the Koniag Regional Corporation and its constituent villages. The summary was presented orally to representatives of the regional corporation and a review of the proposed selections was made.
12/17/74	Public Easements 17(b) 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission, through its Federal Co-Chairman and Counsel, formally presented its position on public easements to the Interior Department's Alaska Task Force. The presentation focused on the legal and conceptual rationales for the policies adopted by the Commission at a public meeting held in mid-November.
01/75	Resource Inventory 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission completed distribution of 500 copies of <i>Resources of Alaska, A Regional Summary</i> to governmental bodies, Native corporations, libraries, and institutions.
01/75	Technical Assistance 17(a)(7)(C)	Per request, three members of the Commission staff began providing assistance to the State Capital Site Selection Committee as participants in the State-Federal scientific team of advisors to the Committee.
01/13-14/75	Land Use Planning Conference 17(a)(7)(A), (C), & (H)	The Commission initiated and co-sponsored a statewide conference, "Land and Government, Options in State Legislation." Though primarily directed to assist the upcoming First Session of the Tenth Alaska Legislature, participants also included representatives of the State and Federal governments, Native corporations, conservation organizations, and industry. Experts from Alaska and other states were invited to address the Conference on current land planning and management issues.
02/01/75	Resource Inventory 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission initiated distribution of 100 sets of the <i>Alaska Resources Inventory</i> to governmental bodies, Native corporations, libraries, and institutions. This 91-volume set was a product of the Commission's Resource Planning Team efforts.
02/07, 12, 13, & 21/75	Mt. McKinley Study 17(a)(7)(A), (E), (I), & (J)	The Federal Co-Chairman, Commissioners, and staff participating in the Mt. McKinley Study, coordinated by the Commission, supplied information on the status of the study and received comments for future direction during public meetings held in Healy, Cantwell, the Talkeetna area, and Anchorage.
02/11/75	State Assistance 17(a)(7)(H)	Per request of the Governor's Office, the Commission's legal counsel furnished an analysis of the proposed ANCSA amendment which would allow mergers of Native corporations within the same region.
03/14/75	Public Easements 17(b) 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission submitted comments to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Royston Hughes on the Department's draft statement of February 24, which concerned the reservation of public easements across Native lands.
03/21/75	Reconveyance of Lands 14(c)(3) 17(a)(7)(H)	The State Co-Chairman furnished Alaska legislators with technical recommendations concerning pending legislation to carry out the State's role as trustee of the lands to be reconveyed by Natives for future municipal sites.
03/26/75	Legislative Assistance 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission commented on pending State coastal zone planning legislation and supplied the Senate Resources Committee with specific recommended changes.
03/26/75	Legislative Assistance 17(a)(7)(H)	The State Co-Chairman testified before the Senate Resources Committee on pending State legislation concerning public access to navigable and public waters.

04/01, 10, & 17/75	Public Easements 17(b)	The Co-Chairmen made easement recommendations for one township of the Nenana Village Corporation's selections.
04/05/75	Legislative Assistance 17(a)(7)(H)	At the request of the Alaska House Resources Committee, the Commission supplied information to aid in Committee deliberations on proposals to enlarge the boundaries of Denali State Park. As the State Park is within the planning area of the Commission-coordinated Mt. McKinley Study, the Committee was advised of the current status and planning goals of the study effort.
04/07/75	Transportation and Utility Corridors 17(b) 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission submitted comments to the Secretary of the Interior on the Bureau of Land Management's draft report: "Multimodal Transportation and Utility Corridors for Alaska." Further advice was furnished regarding the advisability of reserving easements for future major transportation and utility corridors.
04/16-17/75	Mt. McKinley Study 17(a)(7)(A), (E), (I), & (J)	The Federal Co-Chairman, Commissioners, and staff participating in the Mt. McKinley Study held meetings in the McKinley area for the purpose of receiving comments and information relative to the natural and social conditions within the study boundaries.
04/23/75	Resource Inventory 17(a)(A) & (J)	The Commission's set of 15 maps of the Series E scale, showing the major uses and resources of the State was made available to the Department of the Interior's Anchorage library for use by government agencies and the public.
05/75	Resource Inventory 12 17(a)(7)(A)	The Commission developed and distributed a land status map of Series E scale which portrayed village and regional corporation selections made to date.
05/12, 13 & 16/75	ANCSA Amendments 17(a)(7)(B) 17(a)(7)(H)	The Commission Co-Chairmen testified before the Senate and House Interior and Insular Affairs Committees on a number of proposed amendments to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, including amendments dealing with escrow accounts, Native corporation mergers and extension of the Land Use Planning Commission.
05/15/75	BLM Organic Act Testimony	The Commission Co-Chairmen testified to the Senate Interior Committee on the Bureau of Land Management Organic Act, legislation which would give the Bureau of Land Management additional management, enforcement, and other administrative authority on lands which it administers.
06/8-13/75	Use of Satellites in Land Use Planning 17(a)(7)(A)	Commission staff spoke at the NASA Earth Resource Survey Symposium held in Houston, Texas. The talk was entitled: "Alaska's Remote Sensing Needs."
07/01/75	Procedure for the Identifica- tion of Public Easements and Navigable Waters 17(a)(7)(K) 17(b)	The Commission suggested a procedure to the Bureau of Land Management for identifying public easements across Native lands and for determining the navigability of waterways and water bodies for title purposes.
07/02/75	Opening Statement—Bureau of Land Management Local Meetings on Navigability and Easements	The Commission prepared a statement for possible use by the Bureau of Land Management in meeting with Native groups to obtain local input on easement reservations across Native lands, as well as information to determine the navigability of waterways.

07/07/75	Procedure for Making Determinations Pursuant to Section 3(e) of the Settlement Act 3(e) 17(a)(7)(H)	In order to facilitate implementation of Section 3(e) of the Settlement Act, the Commission prepared a procedure for possible use by the Bureau of Land Management in its review of existing Federal withdrawals. This procedure, together with a critique of the Bureau of Land Management-General Services Administration Agreement for governing review and disposition of Federal withdrawals, was transmitted to Assistant Secretary of the Interior Royston Hughes.
07/11/75	Mt. McKinley Study 17(a)(7)(A), (D) & (H)	Part four of the Mt. McKinley Cooperative Planning and Management Area report and plan was completed. This portion identifies concerns, problems, and conflicts that have resulted or may result from land use activities conducted in the Mt. McKinley area.
07/15/75	Regional Profiles 17(a)(7)(A)	The second of six regional profiles utilizing information prepared by the Commission's Resource Planning Team was published by the State of Alaska in conjunction with the Sea Grant Program. This profile contains a summary of natural resources and physical conditions existing in the Arctic region.
07/16-17/75	Policy and Procedures Affecting State Lands 17(a)(7) 13(11) & (H)	The Commission staff conducted a study of State land policy that: (1) identified and assessed the effects of the State's land selection, classification, disposition and management as they have operated in the past; and (2) outlined directions for improvement of the system. On the basis of this study, the Commission adopted 10 recommendations for consideration by the Governor and the Legislature.
07/22/75	Wildlife Regulations Scope of Federal Jurisdiction 17(a)(7)(H) 17(d)(2)	The Commission staff prepared and distributed memoranda dealing with a number of legal and policy issues with which the Commission is presently concerned. Included in these materials were memoranda dealing with various questions arising under the Settlement Act, Federal and State land exchange authority, and issues raised by the pending (d)(2) legislation.
07/29/75	D-1 Regulations 17(a)(7)(H) 17(d)(1)	In a letter to Interior Assistant Secretary Royston C. Hughes, the Co-Chairmen asked that the Interior Department establish regulations and procedures to implement Section 17(d)(1) of the Settlement Act.
07/29/75	Joint Federal-State Transportation Planning Committee 17(a)(7)(A) & (H)	The Commission Co-Chairmen attended their first meeting of this executive level committee which is to concern itself with clarifying State and national transportation goals in Alaska and to provide coordination of technical planning and resource analysis on specific transportation issues.
08/75	14(c) Handbook & Discussion of Legal Issues Related to 14(c) Reconveyances 17(a)(7)(C) 14(c)(3)	The Commission prepared and distributed a handbook and a legal analysis to guide Native corporations in reconveyance procedures required by Section 14(c) of the Settlement Act.
08/75	Easement Brochure 17(b)	The Commission prepared and distributed a brief brochure on "Easements in Alaska" which describes guidelines and procedures for the reservation of public easements on Native lands pursuant to Section 17(b).
08/4-8/75	D-2 Lands 17(d)(2) 17(a)(7)(H)	The Federal Co-Chairman and Commission staff members toured the (d)(2) lands with Congressmen Melcher and Santini of the Public Lands Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

08/06/75	D-2 Lands 17(a)(7)(D) 17(a)(7)(H)	The Federal Co-Chairman toured Mt. McKinley National Park with Congressmen Seberling and Byron of the Parks and Recreation Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
09/03/75	Comparative Analysis of D-2 Legislation 17(a)(7)(A)	The pending (d)(2) bills were analyzed by Commission staff through the following common issues: Statement of Policies, Minerals, Sport Hunting, Subsistence, Uses, Methods of Property Acquisition, Access Routes effect on land selection under the Native Claims Settlement Act, Wilderness Review, Cooperative Agreements, New Management Systems, General Administrative, and Geographic Areas. The Purpose of the analysis is to assist the Commission and the public in focusing on alternative solutions to a number of issues raised by the bills.
09/05/75	Native Planning Assistance	Commission Counsel met with representatives of the Bering Straits Native Corporation to discuss problems arising in the implementation of the Settlement Act, especially the reservation of public easements and issues associated with Native selection of land encompassed within unpatented mining claims.
09/24/75	Legislative Testimony	In testimony delivered before the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Co-Chairman Jackman commented on amendments to the Settlement Act which had been proposed by Sealaska and Koniag Regional Corporations.
09/26/75	Native Planning Assistance	Commission Counsel met with the village corporation presidents of Doyon, Ltd. in order to discuss with them the issues of easements, navigable waters, and the review of Federal withdrawals pursuant to Section 3(e) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
10/75	Native Assistance 17(a)(7)(B) 12	At the request of Chugach Natives, Inc., the Commission staff made recommendations respecting alternative land selection options available to that corporation.
10/15/75	Native Assistance 17(a)(7)(B) 12	The Commission staff traveled to Kotzebue to assist NANA Regional Corporation with its final land selections.
10/25/75	Tentative Recommendations for National Interest Lands 17(d)(2) 17(A)(7)	The Commission agreed on tentative recommendations to Congress for the addition and management of Federal land conservation systems in Alaska. These draft recommendations were circulated to Secretary of the Interior Kleppe and to interested persons and groups for the purposes of obtaining public comment.
10/26/75	The Cook Inlet Region Land Settlement Agreement 17(a)(7)(B) 17(a)(7)(H) 17(a)(7)(K)	The Commission communicated to the House and Senate Interior Committees and to the Alaska Congressional Delegation its support of the approach and general concepts contained in an agreement between Cook Inlet Regional Corporation, the State and the Interior Department for the settlement of Cook Inlet's pending lawsuit against the Department of the Interior. The settlement was incorporated into the omnibus amendments to the Settlement Act which were signed into law on January 2, 1976.
10/29/75	Seward National Recreation Area 17(a)(7)(A) 17(a)(7)(H)	In a letter to Senator Ted Stevens, the Commission supported his proposed legislation to establish the Seward National Recreation area, but suggested that the Harding Ice Fields/Kenai Fiords area be considered as a single unit, either within the context of the proposed legislation or the pending (d)(2) legislation.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

11/06/75	ANCSA Amendments 17(a)(7)(B) 17(a)(7)(H)	In a letter to Senator Ted Stevens, the Commission made comments on Senate Bill 2384 which proposed certain amendments to the Settlement Act. The Commission's comments concerned amendments respecting Native groups and the land selection entitlement of the Sealaska and Koniag Regional Corporations.
11/21/75	Native Assistance 17(a)(7)(B)	In correspondence to the Secretary of the Interior, Federal Co-Chairman Silcock recommended that Sections 2652.3(c) of the Settlement Act Regulations, which requires that regional selections be made in full townships, be waived with respect to certain land selections to be made by Chugach Natives, Inc.
		In lieu thereof, Co-Chairman Silcock suggested the use of selection rules similar to those incorporated in previous out-of-court settlements between the Department of the Interior, and Doyon and Arctic Slope Regional Corporations.
12/75	State Land Policy 17(a)(7)(B), (C), (G), (H) & (J)	The Commission published a study of State land policy, <i>Agenda for State Lands</i> , based on a study of the Alaska Division of Lands, its policies and practices over the past 17 years. (See 07/16-17/75.)
12/11/75		During Secretary of the Interior Kleppe's visit to Alaska, Co-Chairman Silcock provided a briefing on the Commission studies concerning easements and transportation corridors.

PUBLIC SPEECHES

February 11, 1975, Anchorage Rotary Club

Co-Chairman Silcock gave a short presentation on the status of lands in Alaska, specifically (d)(2) lands.

March 14, 1975, Natural Resources Council of America, Pittsburgh

Co-Chairman Silcock spoke on the reservation of easements across Native lands as set forth in the Settlement Act.

May 21, 1975, "Alaska in the '70s" — A conference on Alaskan/Canadian Relationships, Toronto

Commissioner Charles Konigberg spoke on "*The Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission and the effects of divided Federal/State/Native/Borough land management.*"

May 23, 1975, Earth Resource Survey Symposium, Houston

Director of Technical Services John Hall, gave a lecture entitled, *Alaska's needs in Remote Sensing.*

July 21, 1975, KANC Radio

Co-Chairman Silcock participated on a panel with Sam Kito of AFN to discuss public easements across Native lands.

The Co-Chairmen, Commissioners, and staff also gave speeches and served on panels for schools, universities, Native corporations, and numerous local and statewide meetings.

SUMMARY OF COMMISSION ACTIONS ON EASEMENTS

Date	Village	Corp. Name	Type of Selection	Acreage	Recommendations
04-15-75	Nenana	(Toghotthele Corp.)	12(a)	1/6 total acreage	No new easements
07-02-75	Ouzinkie		12(a)	9 sections	3 recommended, 1 rejected
08-28-75	Ouzinkie		12(a)	9 sections	reconsideration of one not previously recommended
07-22-75	Tazlina		12(a)	small portion	No new easements
07-30-75	Doyon	(Kankik #25)	12(c)		Interim: No new easements
08-01-75	Copper Center		12(a)		2 recommended
08-04-75	English Bay Port Graham Seldovia Ouzinkie Nognak Port Lions Litnik				Request for resubmission of BLM's recommendations based on new guidelines by the Secretary of the Interior
08-12-75	Doyon	(Kandik #25)	12(c)		Final: No new easements
08-18-75	English Bay Port Graham Seldovia		12(a)		23 recommended, 6 rejected
08-28-75	Ouzinkie Afognak Port Lions Litnik				2nd request for resubmission of recommendations
09-02-75	Dillingham	(Choggiung, Ltd.)	12(a)	1.25 acres	Interim: No new easements
09-23-75	Kotzebue	(Kikitagruk Inupiat Corp.)	12(a)		Interim: No new easements
09-26-75	Dillingham	(Choggiung, Ltd.)	12(a)	1.25 acres	Final: No new easements
09-26-75	Ouzinkie Afognak Port Lions Litnik		12(a)		Final: 65 recommended,
10-09-75	Kotzebue	(Kokiktagruk Inupiat Corp.)	12(a)		Final: No new easements
10-30-75	Dillingham	(Choggiung, Ltd.)	12(a)	835 acres	3 recommended, 1 rejected
11-06-75	Port Heiden	(Meshik, Inc.)	12(c)		7 recommended, 2 rejected
	Perryville	(Oceanside Corp.)	12(a)		4 recommended, 3 rejected
	Ivanof Bay	(Bay View, Inc.)	12(a)		4 recommended

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE
LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION
FOR ALASKA

COMMISSION STAFF
January 1 — December 31, 1975

*D'Arcy P. Banister
Resource Specialist

**Connie Barlow
Research Assistant

***Marva L. Brown
Secretary

Suzanne Burleson
Administrative Officer

Beth Childers
*Assistant Natural Resource
Planner*

**Patricia Cole
Receptionist/Secretary

Jane Conroy
Staff Secretary

*J. David Dorris
Planning Analyst

Paul Engelman
Economic Analyst

Sally Gibert
*Land and Resources
Research Analyst*

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Willie Goodwin, Jr.
Native Affairs Specialist

**Patsy L. Graham
Receptionist/Secretary

John L. Hall
Director of Technical Services

Grace Hill
Staff Secretary

**Alison Horton
Research Assistant

Cathy Janvrin
*Commission Secretary
(State Co-Chairman's Secretary)*

Liz Johnson
Research Assistant

**Toni Johnson
Staff Secretary

John W. Katz
Counsel

**Margaret Langdon
Cartographic Technician

Janet McCabe
Land Management Planner

Gerene Olson
Staff Secretary

Duncan L. Read
*Director of Communications
and Administration*

Eunice Redman
Lead Secretary
(Federal Co-Chairman's Secretary)

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Clerk-Typist

Bradford H. Tuck
Economic Analyst

*Jerry Wilson
Resource Specialist

Esther C. Wunnicke
*Policy Development
and Research*

Karen Hummel
Work Study Student

* On detail from other agencies

** Resigned

*** Washington, D. C. Office

LEGAL EXTERNS

The Commission participated in a legal externship program with the University of Denver College of Law. The four externs who served the Commission during 1975 were:

Joseph Ronan

Steve Silver

David Schooler

John Watson

**COMMISSION BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976
BY PROGRAM OBJECTIVE ALLOCATION**

Program Objective	Amount
To make recommendations to the State on the following: State land selection, management and disposal policies, municipal land selection rights, budgetary requirements for State land planning needs, and the implications of State fiscal policy on land use.	\$ 191,246
To make recommendations to the Department of the Interior and to Congress on the following: the classification and management of national interest (d)(2) lands; the classification and management of other federally held public lands in Alaska, in particular, the (d)(1) lands.	288,560
To make recommendations to the State and Federal governments and to Native corporations on intergovernmental arrangements and/or land ownership adjustments that will facilitate coordinated regional planning.	136,963
To make recommendations on the reservation of easements on 200-250 Native corporation land selections that will assure the public of access rights.	67,559
To complete an environmental assessment of opportunities and constraints for human use and the environmental impacts of various uses in each of Alaska's major ecosystems and land forms; to identify those areas where opportunities or constraints are exceptional and/or where major land use conflicts can be anticipated, i.e., those areas where early research, planning, and management are of critical importance.	22,739* ¹
To present findings to policymakers and the public on the socioeconomic costs and benefits of major land uses.	339,945* ²
To maintain and update, for public use, a statewide resources inventory which is a compilation of the most recent resource data from all available sources. To disseminate information to 2,000 land users, land managers and owners, including Native corporations, government, industry, and community groups on Alaska's natural resources and characteristics on land status and ownership; and to meet 425 requests for specific information. To complete recommendations to State and Federal governments on research needs and on alternative storage, retrieval, and updating systems for resource data that will best serve public needs.	169,177
To respond to 850 requests from Native corporations to clarify laws and regulations and to suggest resolutions to problems arising in the implementation of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.	120,005
To provide planning assistance in response to 25 requests from Native corporations for information and advise on land selections and management and resource development.	42,006
TOTAL	\$1,378,200*³

*¹ Two personnel have been assigned from other agencies to the Commission for attainment of this objective. Their salaries are not included in this allocation. Neither are the costs of the Commission's basic research study related to the objective, for which Fiscal Year 1975 monies were committed.

*² In Fiscal Year 1976 the core socioeconomic research has been undertaken. As a result, costs associated with this objective are particularly high relative to costs of other objectives this year.

*³ One-half of the Commission's total budget is provided by State government, with the other half by Federal appropriation.

COMMISSION BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976
BY CLASS OF EXPENDITURE

Object Class	Amount
Personal services is composed of employee wages, benefits, cost of living allowance, and employer contributions.	\$ 620,870
Travel costs include trips to centers of Federal and State government, various research centers, numerous locations in rural Alaska. Also included are transportation costs for six Commission meetings, three Subcommittee meetings and two Advisory Committee meetings.	85,749
Rents, communications and utilities includes office space rental, telephone utilities and machine rentals.	110,524
Printing and reproduction costs include publication of a major report to State and Federal policymakers, and several research studies, and also newsletters, the annual report and Mt. McKinley report.	81,141
Other services includes all professional contracted services, the cost of administrative support services provided by the Bureau of Land Management and other miscellaneous services.	458,666
Supplies and materials include all office supplies and subscriptions to periodicals and newspapers.	20,000
Equipment includes special purchases for the information and cartographic programs.	1,250
TOTAL	\$1,378,200

One-half of the Commission's total budget is provided by State government, with the other half by Federal appropriation.

~~WITHDRAWN~~

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The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska was created by Congress and the Alaska Legislature to provide a statewide land use planning process that will insure the economic development of the State in a manner that is compatible with the social and economic well-being of the public, their interests, and the environment.

The Commission also is to improve coordination and resolve conflicts between the State, Federal government, and private landowners in the State, and recommend laws, policies and programs to the President, Congress and the Governor of Alaska for a coordinated comprehensive statewide land use planning process.

The Commission, created by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, is headed by the Governor of Alaska or his full-time Co-Chairman, and by a Federal Co-Chairman appointed by the President of the United States. Four Commissioners are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and four by the Governor of Alaska.